

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 507, Vol. X.]

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have
ately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.

At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of
business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to
select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a
position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance
of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the
Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees, from the pure bean, ground on the premises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Vestas, by approved makers
Salt: table, fine, and coarse
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCO.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tins
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case
Run: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Offley's, six grape
Sherry: Gonzola, six diamond
Gin: J.W. & K. Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2
Hock: Gold Leaf
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guiness's, and Colonial
Cordials: assorted
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluice forks
Picks and pickhandles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanised and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin
Shirts: white dress, crèmeans, Scotch twill, tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: winceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Flannels: Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers
Cocoa and felt mattings
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertight, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boot
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.

N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket

China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. TALBOYS' NEW GROCERY QUOTATIONS.

New Season Tea, 1878-79 (Boxes of 12lb), 23s

Cocoa (pound tins), 1s 6d

Muscateels, 1s 2d per lb

Jordan Almonds, 2s 3d per lb

Elemes, 7d per lb

Lemon Peel, 1s 5d per lb

Two-crown Soap, 12s per box

Three-crown Soap, 14s per box

Cheese, 10d per lb

Hams, 10d per lb

Kerosene (Noonday), 12s per tin.

Fresh Herrings, 8d per tin.

Lobsters, 10d per tin

Salmon, 10d per tin

Sardines (half-pound tins), 11d

Sardines (quarter-pound tins), 7d

Oysters, 7d per tin

Tainsh's Jams, 11d per tin

Figs, 1s per box

Preserved Fruits, 2s.

Pickles, 1s per bottle

Candles 10d per lb

ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH.

Men's Elastic Sides, Lace-ups and Watertight, Colonial Made, 14s 6d.

A large stock of Ladies' and Children's Kid Boots (Copper Toes), 4s 6d.

W. TALBOYS, LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

In returning thanks to the Public of Cromwell and surrounding districts for past patronage, respectfully beg to inform them that, having been unsuccessful in disposing of our Cromwell branch, we have determined

TO CONTINUE BUSINESS,

And, with that view, have Replenished our Stock with a large and well-selected assortment of

DRAPERY, BOOTS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS,

CROCKERY, IRONMONGERY & GROCERIES,

Which we are now offering at prices far below former quotations. We would specially draw attention to our Stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

BLANKETS, ETC.,

DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AS BEING OF VERY CHOICE VALUE.

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

AGENTS FOR

Robertson & Hallenstein's Silk-dressed Flour, Bran and Pollard.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE ALWAYS ON HAND.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

W. TALBOYS'

REDUCED PRICE LIST OF

WINTER DRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.

Good Winceys, 6d, 10d and 1s

Satin Cloths, new shades, 1s 6d

French Merinos, 2s, 2s 6d and 3s

All Wool Plaids, 2s 11d

Fancy Dress, 10s 6d, 12s 6d and 15s

Black Silks, 60s; Colored, 50s (the Dress)

Black and Colored Lustres, 11d and 1s 3d

Costume Cloths, 11d, 1s 3d and 1s 6d

Horrocks' Calico, 5s 9d per doz

Unbleached Calico, 5s 9d per doz

Real Welsh Flannel, 1s 3d and 1s 6d

Colored Flannels in Twill and Plain

White Blankets, 13s 6d per pair

Colored Blankets, 14s—large stock

Sheeting, 72in, 1s 6d

Turkish Towels, 12s per doz

Tweeds, 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d

Carpets and Mattings, from 1s 4d

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Colonial and English Tweeds and makes

Men's Suits, 37s 6d, 40s and 46s; Pagets, 50s

Trowsers and Vests, 17s 6d, 22s 6d and 25s

Trowsers, Tweed, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, and 15s

White and Colored Moles, three crown, 9s

Coats, splendid stock new goods, from 17s 6d

Pilot Coats, from 22s 6d

Knit Drawers, 5s 6d, 7s 6d and 8s 6d

Serge Drawers, 7s 6d; Cotton, 3s

Shirts, job lot, at 4s 6d; Crimean, 5s to 10s

Flannels, large sizes, 5s 6d, 6s 6d and 7s 6d

Boys' Knicker Suits, 10s 6d, 15s and 17s 6d

Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, and 32s 6d.

Men's White Embroidered Shirts

Gent's Scarfs in great variety

Large stock Felt Hats, 4s, 5s and 6s 6d

Bed Rugs, large size, 12s 6d.

A Large and Varied Stock of New Goods in Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Trimmed

and Untrimmed Hats, Gloves, Scarfs, Lace Sets, Hosiery,

Ribbons and Trimmings

Cromwell

Insurance Companies.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

[ESTABLISHED, 1859.]

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

Accepts Fire Risks on every description of property, at lowest rates.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Agent, Cromwell.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL ... £750,000.

With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

Every description of Fire Insurance business undertaken. The liberality and promptness in settlement which have been important features in securing the above rapid progress still characterise the South British.

Every information supplied by

D. A. JOLLY & CO.,
Agents, Cromwell.

P. BUTTEL & CO. S FLOUR MILLS,

NEAR ARROWTOWN,
Supply First-class

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

GRISTING DONE AT CURRENT RATES.

Country orders executed with care and dispatch. An excellent sample of flour guaranteed, cannot be excelled in the Colony.

VINCENT FLOUR MILL,
OPHIR.

J. C. JONES

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts that, having now completed the above Flour Mill, which he has fitted up with machinery on the most improved principle, he is prepared to supply

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR
of the best quality; also, Bran and Pollard.

Gristing at Current Rates.

J. C. JONES.

WAKATIP FLOUR & OATMEAL MILLS, LAKE HAYES.

ROBERT GILMOUR - PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the public that, owing to the increased demand for Oatmeal, he has now completed considerable improvements on his oatmeal machinery, and is prepared to supply a first-class article at a most reasonable rate.

R.G.'s Mill being under the management of a Miller of wide experience, the public can depend upon a Constant Supply of Flour of the best quality, and can offer it at as cheap a rate and upon as reasonable terms as any in the district.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

WANAKA SAW-MILLS.

RUSSELL, EWING & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

The Proprietors have placed the above Mills in complete working order with the best appliances obtainable and are prepared to supply Manufactured Timber of every description; Posts, Rails, Props, Slabs, &c. &c., at the shortest possible notice, at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

Orders punctually attended to and despatched with promptitude.

RUSSELL, EWING & CO.,
WANAKA SAW MILLS.

ARGUS PRINTING OFFICE,
CROMWELL.

Every Class of Work

CHEAP! PROMPT! EXCELLENT!

Cromwell

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER - Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
MELMORE STREET.

ROBERT WISHART,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, MACHINIST,
&c.

Every description of work in connection with Mining and Farming Tools and Machinery made and repaired on the premises.

Good Workmanship guaranteed at Reasonable Prices.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has gone to the expense of fitting up a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most-approved principle.

Light shoes ... 10s.

Draught do. ... 16s.

N.B.—A large supply of Slesinger's Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand.

IMPORTANT TO WAGONERS, FARMERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

NEW VETERINARY & SHOEING FORGE

JAMES RICHARDS

Having purchased the business as General Blacksmith and Horse-shoer in Cromwell, lately carried on by Mr R. Cayford, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to execute every class of work in a most satisfactory manner at reasonable prices.

In the Veterinary and Shoeing Department the advertiser has considerable experience, and in these branches can guarantee to suit those who favor him with their patronage.

Horses carefully and skilfully treated for all complaints.

Note the Address—

MURRAY STREET, CROMWELL,
Opposite Messrs Grant and MacKellar's offices.

SHERWOOD AND WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Having completed their arrangements for the regular consignment of Goods suitable to the market, Sherwood and Wright have pleasure in intimating that they have now on hand, and constantly arriving, full supplies of

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND FAMILY GROCERIES

of the very best quality obtainable, and which will be found to compare most favorably as to price with those of any establishment on the Goldfields.

The Stock comprises every class of goods in above line, so that it is unnecessary to give a detailed list.

Messrs Sherwood and Wright have made arrangements for a constant supply of

FLOUR, BRAN, POLLARD, AND GENERAL PRODUCE

of the finest quality from the Wakatipu Mills. In this line the firm can offer special value.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

FAMILIES REGULARLY WAITED UPON.

S. & W. desire specially to state that they have entered into arrangements for the regular supply to them of

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an advantage which they feel sure their customers will fully appreciate.

N O T I C E

A number of useless Curs are allowed to prowl about on Kawarau Station by their owners. This is to give them warning that POISON will be laid wherever they are most likely to get it.

JAMES COWAN.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND

General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to

QUARTZVILLE,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

KAWARAU COAL PIT,
BANNOCKBURN.

MOORE & PRYDE, Proprietors.

The Coal supplied from above Pit is recognised as the best yet vended in the district. It burns freely, and emits great heat. It is delivered at

Cromwell ... 24s per ton.
Bannockburn ... 20s do.
At Pit's mouth ... 12s do.

FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

MOORE & PRYDE,

Proprietors.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE

E. LYONS begs to notify the inhabitants of Cromwell and District that he has OPENED REGISTRY OFFICE in conjunction with his Fruiterer's Business in Dunedin.

Hotelkeepers, station owners and others can rely upon obtaining suitable Servants of every description.

E. LYONS

(Late J. B. L. Luks),

COMMISSION, LAND & ESTATE AGENT,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

COBB AND CO.'S LIVERY STABLES,
LAWRENCE,

Will now be under the personal supervision of Mr Craig.

HORSES & BUGGIES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

Horses Broken to Saddle and Harness.

H. CRAIG & CO.,
Proprietors.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King-street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN AND CO.,
Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Founders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of castings in Brass and Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels,
Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size of holes), Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

Flour-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K., M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-Iron Piping for Flaming and Hydraulic Mining is the best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

THE AUSTRALIAN LITHOFRACTEUR AND DYNAMITE CO.
(KREBS' PATENT.)

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.,

Having accepted the above Company's Agency for New Zealand, direct the attention of Railway and other Contractors, Miners, and Quarrymen to the enormous advantages derived from the use of these STRONGEST EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED.

For Mining, Quarrying, Blasting in hard or soft rock, and for Submarine Works (Krebs' Patent being the only manufacture insoluble) it is invaluable.

The SUPERIOR STRENGTH of these COLONIAL EXPLOSIVES has been proved by experts to be 15 to 20 per cent. stronger than any imported Dynamite, while the present price renders it cheaper than blasting powder.

Price—1 case, 2s 9d per lb.

5 " 2s 6d "

10 " 2s 3d "

Delivery from magazine payable by purchaser.

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS AND IRON MERCHANTS,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

N O T I C E

The following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the months of July, August, September and October, 1879, for the Dunstan division of the Otago Goldfields Districts:

CLYDE—Every Thursday.

CROMWELL—Every Friday.

ALEXANDRA—Monday, July 28

" August 25

" September 22

" October 20

The Office at Alexandra will be open once a fortnight for the transaction of public business.]

ROXBURGH—Tuesday, July 22

" August 19

" September 23

" October 21

JACKSON KEDDELL,
Warden and R.M.

M R A. E. BLOOD, B.A.,
Has Commenced Practice as a
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

In the District, R.M. and Warden's
Courts, Cromwell.

Mr Blood is prepared to visit Alexandra, Blanks, &c., when professionally required.

OFFICE:

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF NEW
ZEALAND.

HENRICH BEHRENS,
WHEELWRIGHT
AND COACH-BUILDER,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

(Nearly opposite Bank of New South Wales),
is prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to
him with carelessness and despatch.

A Large Supply of Well-seasoned American and
Native Timbers kept in Stock.

Repairs done in best style.

K. P. E. T. S. C. H.
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper
hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every
description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting,
Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

E. MURR ELL,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Has just received, per
Sue Mail, his
first consignment of
SILVER
HUNTING
LEVER
WATCHES
direct from the
this district, he
can with confidence recommend them to the
public both as regards finish and accuracy of
adjustment, and as Time-keepers not to be
excelled in the colony.

E. M. has made arrangements for regular supplies, and as he buys for cash he is in a position to defy competition.

A Two Years' Guarantee given with every
Watch.

<p

Cromwell



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Ham, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.



R. AND W. OLDS,
FAMILY BUTCHERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

In thanking householders of the town and district of Cromwell for the liberal patronage conferred upon them since starting business, desire to say that they have entered into such arrangements as will enable them to continue to supply their Customers with Beef, Mutton, Pork and other articles in the trade of the very best quality.

SMALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Families and Hotels waited upon daily.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

T H O M A S F O O T E,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
MELMORE TERRACE,
C R O M W E L L .

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

F O R S A L E.

Several Sections in Cromwell
Cottage (furnished) and Section in Melmore
Terrace
Cottage and Section in Murray-street
Shop and Dwelling in Melmore-street
Cottage on Block IX.
Water-race of 12 heads (Lowburn)
Agricultural Lease Area of 200 Acre
5000 mixed full-mouthed Sheep
Cromwell Coal Lease and Plant
Several Quartz-crushing Batteries
Bannockburn Water-race.
2 Acres, Freehold (fenced), adjoining Cromwell.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Agent, Cromwell.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

E P P S ' S C O C O A .
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets or tins, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
LONDON.

Hotels

KIRKLEBURN HOTEL,
ROARING MEG.

T. GORMAN, Proprietor.

The travelling public will find every comfort and accommodation at this hostelry.
Wines, Beer, and Spirits of best brands.

J O H N M A R S H,
BRIDGE HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

VALUE FOR MONEY.

VICTORIA BRIDGE
HOTEL.

J. M'CORMICK, Proprietor.

The above well-known Hotel (late Edwards') has undergone a thorough renovation at the hands of the present proprietor, and is now second to no house on the main road from Cromwell to Queenstown.

Travellers may rest assured that they will receive every attention at the above Hotel.

The excellent range of STONE STABLES is under the charge of an experienced Groom. Horses will therefore secure every attention.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,
(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior eight-stall stone stable, replete with every convenience for Travellers. Unsurpassed in the District.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Court-house.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM, fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE, with careful groom always in attendance.

CHARLES PEAKE.

C R I T E R I O N HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

HENRY TOHILL, Proprietor.

H. TOHILL begs to inform the Travelling Public that this Hotel possesses every convenience, and trusts, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers and the Public generally, to merit their patronage.

PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDROOMS.

Large and commodious Billiard Room and Alcock's Prize Table.

THE BEST OF WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER ONLY
KEPT.

The Culinary Department Specially attended to.

GOOD STABLING.

Miscellaneous.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL,
SUNDERLAND STREET, CLYDE.

JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation; and J. C. begs to inform the Travelling Public that, to suit the times, he has determined on reducing the charges, which, from date, will be as follows:—

Stabling, per night	6s
Single Feed	2s
Meals and Bed, each	2s
Board and Lodging, per week	30s
Board only	20s

The Stables attached to the Hotel comprise, besides Stalls, Eight Loose Boxes. An efficient Groom always in attendance, and only the best of Provender kept.

Cobb and Co.'s. coaches arrive and depart from this Hotel.

THE BEST BRANDS OF SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS.

N.B.—A Private Cottage for Families, containing all the comforts of a home.

WAKATIPU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE NEW S.S.
MOUNTAINEER,
Captain T. PATERSON,

Carrying H.M. Mails, will Leave

QUEENSTOWN FOR KINGSTON

DAILY, at 9.30 a.m.,

Meeting the Invercargill Train, and Returning to Queenstown at 2.30 p.m.

The Directors, having REDUCED the rates hitherto ruling on all kinds of Freight, hope to secure thereby the greatest share of the Lake traffic, and draw the attention of the Travelling Public to the Superior Passenger Accommodation and the high rate of speed of this splendid Boat.

Goods for the Arrow District stored here until the Frankton Agency is established.

The Public are invited to avail themselves of the Season Tickets issued by the Company.

For particulars, apply to the Captain or the undersigned.

LEWIS HOTOP,
Manager, Queenstown, February 13th, 1879.

N O T I C E

J. W. ROBERTSON & CO.

AND

WILLIAMS & ARCHER

Have much pleasure in informing the Public that, owing to the extraordinary increase of traffic on the Lake since the completion of the Railway, they have decided to run their powerful Paddle-steamer

A N T R I M

And their clipper-built Screw-steamer

J A N E W I L L I A M S ,

As hitherto (Thrice Weekly)

To and from Kingston at a reduced rate of

TWELVE SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE PER TON

Delivered either at QUEENSTOWN

or FRANKTON.

FARM PRODUCE

From FRANKTON and QUEENSTOWN to KINGSTON at 7s 6d per ton.

WOOL AND HIDES

To KINGSTON, 14s per ton.

PASSENGERS' FARE

To and from KINGSTON, 2s 6d each Passenger.

Passengers returning the same day charged

Single Fare.

J. W. ROBERTSON & Co., having every facility for continuing the business in the same efficient manner as hitherto, will still continue to bestow the same attention to Goods consigned to them. They request the Consignees to instruct their correspondents to address their Goods to the care of

J. W. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Queenstown.

Queenstown, the 4th day of March, 1879.

Cromwell

SELLING OFF!!!

SELLING OFF!!

DRAPERY, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Fancy Goods, Jewellery,

BOOKS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

&c., &c.

J. SOLOMON

Has determined upon giving up Business
in Cromwell solely on account of
the recent bereavement
in his family.

The Public will therefore bear in mind this is
NO CHEAP CLEARING SALE,
But a

GENUINE SALE

Of everything in Stock at any sacrifice.

EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE SOLD
BELOW COST PRICE.

Special Inducements to Customers
Purchasing Large Parcels.

It is impossible to quote Prices for such a large Stock.

Come and See and be Convinced.

J. S. will not Refuse any
Reasonable Offer for
a Large Parcel.

In order to make a speedy clearance, J. S. has made arrangements with Mr O. CUMMINS to visit the surrounding district, as well as the Arrow, Queenstown, Clyde, Alexandra, Blacks, Tinkers and Drybread, so as to give all who are not in a position to come to Cromwell the opportunity of securing Bargains.

Look out for O. CUMMINS,

One trial will prove to anyone not entirely in the hands of other storekeepers how much cheaper J. S. is selling than any storekeeper in the district.

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW WINTER GOODS

ONLY JUST OPENED OUT

CHEAP BOOTS!

Heavy-nailed Watertights, 14s 6d

Heavy-nailed Bluchers, 10s

Gent's Balmoral's (best quality), 15s

Gent's E.S. (best quality), 16s

Boy's heavy-nailed Lace Boots, 6s 6d

Youths' do do, 8s 6d

Women's E.S. Leather Boots, 10s

Copper-toed Lace Boots, 4s 6d to 5s 6d

E.S. copper-toe Boots, 5s to 6s 6d

Maid's E.S. Leather Boots (1 and 2), 8s 6d

Elastic top Leather Slippers, 4s

THE ABOVE ARE ALL BEST DUN-
EDIN MAKE.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S KID BOOTS,

A Large Variety, equally Low in Price.

GUM BOOTS, 22s 6d.

The above Prices must convince the
Public that J. Solomon means business.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

Vincent County Gazette.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Constable JOHN PELL, of Cardrona, has been appointed by the Vincent County Council, under the provisions of the "The Slaughterhouses Act, 1877." Inspector of Slaughterhouses and of Cattle Intended for Slaughter, for and in the County of Vincent, vice Constable Thomas Cameron, resigned.

(s.) GEORGE CLARK,
County Clerk.
County Offices, Clyde,
July 23rd, 1879.

V. R.
N O T I C E.

In pursuance of the 14th section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I hereby Give Notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the Districts of Cromwell Town and Cromwell District will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1879, in the Court House, Cromwell, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer, or Renewal, or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall be given to me, for the aforesaid districts in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

S. MEAD DALGLIESH,
Clerk to Licensing Court.
Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,
Cromwell, July 25th, 1879.

V. R.
N O T I C E.

In pursuance of the 14th section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I hereby Give Notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the District of Cardrona will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1879, at Pembroke, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer, or Renewal, or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall be given to me, for the aforesaid district in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

JAMES FLEMING,
Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,
Arrowtown, July 14th, 1879.

THE MINES ACT, 1877.

Notice of Application for a Mineral Lease.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, after the lapse of eight days from the date hereof, I will leave, with the Warden of the Mining District of Otago Goldfields at Clyde, an Application for a Mineral Lease, the particulars whereof are hereunder set forth:

Name in full of Applicant, and Style under which it is intended that the Business should be carried on: Patrick O'Brien; under the style of "P. O'Brien."

Full Address of Applicant: Nevis.

Extent of Ground applied for: 20 acres.

Minimum Number of Men to be employed when commencing operations; also subsequently, when in full work: For the first three months, two men; subsequently, when in full work, two men.

Amount of Money proposed to be invested: £200.

In what manner the Land is to be worked: By open face.

Precise Locality: In a gully about one mile north-easterly of Nevis township.

Term for which Lease is required: 30 years.

Time of Commencing Operations: Immediately.

Whether the Boundaries of the Land applied for will include any River, Creek or Permanent Water-spring or Artificial Reservoir: Includes bed of gully.

General Remarks: Ground formerly known as Fischer's Coal Pit.

PATRICK O'BRIEN,
His + mark

Nevis Township.

Witness to mark of Patrick O'Brien:

F. J. WILSON, Solicitor, Clyde.

Nevis, 26th July, 1879.

V. R.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Estate of TIMOTHY and PATRICK COTTER, of Cardrona, Storekeepers, Debtors.

Creditors are requested to prove their Claims on or before Monday, August 25th, otherwise they will not participate in a Dividend about to be declared.

All Debts due to the above must be paid before the 30th of August next, or proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN EDGAR,

Trustee.

Queenstown, 23rd July, 1879.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE OTAGO GOLDFIELDS HOLDEN AT QUEENSTOWN.

In the matter of the Debtors and Creditors Act, 1876, and of the Debtors and Creditors Amendment Act, 1878, and of the Bankruptcy of THOMAS GOODWIN, of Charleston, Settler, a Debtor.

I, John Scott Worthington, Clerk to the District Court of the Otago Goldfields at Queenstown, hereby appoint Mr JOHN EDGAR, of Queenstown, Certificated Accountant in Bankruptcy, to be Trustee in the above Estate of Thomas Goodwin.

Dated at Queenstown this 24th day of July, 1879.

J. S. WORTHINGTON,
Clerk of District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE OTAGO GOLDFIELDS HOLDEN AT QUEENSTOWN.

In the matter of the Debtors and Creditors Act, 1876, and of the Debtors and Creditors Amendment Act, 1878, and in the matter of the Bankruptcy of THOMAS WILLIAM M'DONALD, of Arthur's Point, Miner, a Debtor.

I, John Scott Worthington, Clerk to the District Court of the Otago Goldfields at Queenstown, hereby appoint Mr JOHN EDGAR, of Queenstown, Certificated Accountant in Bankruptcy, to be trustee in the above Estate of Thomas William M'Donald.

Dated at Queenstown this 24th day of July, 1879.

J. S. WORTHINGTON,
Clerk of District Court.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

Proceedings under "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1876," and "The Regulations of Local Elections Act, 1876."

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY FOR COUNCILLOR FOR BRIDGE WARD.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Election of COUNCILLOR for Bridge Ward (in the room of Mr J. Solomon) will take place on THURSDAY, 21st day of August, 1879, at the Council Chamber, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.; and that the Nomination of Candidates will take place on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1879, at the Council Chambers, Cromwell, at 12 o'clock noon.

All Nominations must be sent in in the form of the second schedule of "The Regulations of Local Elections Act, 1876," and shall be addressed to me and delivered before Noon on the day of Nomination at the before-named place.

Dated at Cromwell this 29th day of July, 1879.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Returning Officer for Bridge Ward.

SMITH AND STODART

beg to intimate to the Public that they

HAVE OPENED

Those

WELL-KNOWN AND COMMODIOUS STABLES

(Late Starkey and Scally's),

And hope, by attention and civility, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

BUGGIES & SADDLE HORSES ALWAYS ON HIRE

HORSES BROKEN IN, &c.

V. R.
LAND TAX ACT, SECTION 33.

In Pursuance of the Land Tax Act, 1878, I hereby appoint FRIDAY, the 22nd day of August, proximo, at 11 a.m., as the time, and the Hospital at Frankton as the place, for hearing Objections to and Claims for Exemption from Land Tax in as far as regards Property within the County of Lake.

H. A. STRATFORD,
Judge of the Assessment Court.

V. R.
N O T I C E.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Assessment Court, for the purpose of hearing Objections to the Valuation of Land under "The Land Tax Act, 1878," will be held at the respective times and places named hereunder:

NAME OF DISTRICT IN WHICH LAND IS SITUATE.	HOUR	DATE OF SITTING.	PLACE WHERE COURT HELD.
Vincent County	11 a.m.	August 7th	R. M. Court House, Clyde
Borough of Cromwell	11 a.m.	August 8th	R. M. Court House, Cromwell
Borough of Alexandra	11 a.m.	August 12th	R. M. Court House, Alexandra

JACKSON KEDDELL, R.M.,
Judge of Assessment Court,
Resident Magistrate's Office,
Clyde, July 19, 1879.

CROMWELL RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT PARADE on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., in the Drill Hall.

S. N. BROWN,
Captain Commanding.

OTAGO GOLDFIELDS.

Application for an Agricultural Lease.

Schedule A—Clause 1.

District of Otago Goldfields,
Cromwell, July 28, 1879.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

I hereby apply for a Lease of Land for agricultural purposes, situate at Cromwell Flat, south of the Hospital Reserve, and bounded on the east by the Town Belt, and comprising 200 acres, or thereabouts, in accordance with the Agricultural Leases Regulations made under "The Mines Act, 1877."

DAVID MURLEY,
By his Agent, Jas. Marshall.

NOTICE.

The above application will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on the 15th day of August, 1879.

JACKSON KEDDELL,
Warden.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The next 'Frisco mail will close here on Monday, 11th August, at noon.

The next Suez mail will close here on Monday, 25th August, at noon.

W. WARD, Postmaster.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th August, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the R.W.M.

J. A. PRESHAW,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The present issue begins a new quarter of The Argus.

The Proprietor, while thanking his numerous constituents for the encouragement accorded to THE ARGUS from all parts of the Goldfields, and especially in Vincent and Lake Counties, regrets to say there is a large number of Subscribers greatly in arrear for subscription due, and who seem content to go on from quarter to quarter without tendering any payment for the privilege of receiving the paper. It is scarcely necessary to point out that a considerable and regular cash outlay is involved in the production of a newspaper, and unless our supporters are reasonably prompt in payment of their accounts, the efforts of the proprietor to maintain a respectable standard for THE ARGUS are seriously crippled. Our ro'l of subscribers being so widely scattered, it is impossible to make a personal canvass, and consequently we have to rely in a great measure on the integrity of those who favor us with their support.

The Proprietor therefore trusts that those for whom this notice is more specially intended will forward the amounts due within a month from this date. Failing such payment by persons more than four quarters (a very liberal margin) in arrear, proceedings will be instituted for recovery without further notice.

ARGUS Office, Cromwell July, 22, 1879.

BIRTH.

At Victoria Bridge, on the 23rd July, the wife of J. McCormick, of a son.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879.

THE NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED!

DUNEDIN, 5.16 p.m.

The result of the division on the want-of-confidence motion is—Opposition, 47; Government, 33. Hislop is now moving an additional amendment with the object of getting a few more day's respite, and with the hope of inducing the Governor to grant a dissolution.

The united efforts of the Bannockburn miners, the shareholders, and Mr PYKE, should result in something definite and satisfactory being done at an early date with regard to the Carrick Water Race. The action of the mining community more immediately interested has had the effect of rousing up the shareholders, and the member for Kawarau Riding appears to be applying himself to a solution of the difficulty—which solution he thinks will result "beneficially to County and miners." We are as yet ignorant of the direction of Mr PYKE's efforts, but are led to assume that he is trying to get the property vested in the County Council on certain conditions. He may succeed in this, as it is known that the Government is heartily sick of all connection with mining subsidies, and little wonder after the utter failure everywhere of the wet-nurse system inaugurated with the Public Works policy. According to the chairman of the shareholders' meeting in Dunedin last week, Mr MACANDREW refused absolutely to grant another shilling towards bringing in the Race, and should he still persist in this resolve in face of the Bannockburn memorial, the shareholders offer to complete the work if the Government will forgo its lien on the property, and to sell the water at a price to be mutually agreed upon. This proposal is all in favor of the shareholders, of course, who will reap the benefit of the thousands expended by the Government; but it is by no means unlikely the Government will agree to the proposal and rid itself of the whole affair—unless, indeed, Mr PYKE is beforehand, and has secured to the County what will, with the expenditure of a few hundreds, prove a sure source of revenue. However matters turn out, it is satisfactory to know that a variety of forces are at work to bring the Race to completion, and all are, we sincerely believe, actuated by a desire to develop the mineral resources of the Bannockburn district rather than any purely mercenary motive. There are good grounds for the hope that a long-looked-for change will be perceptible across the Kawarau during the incoming summer.

It is satisfactory to find that Mr PYKE has undertaken the duty of to some extent remedying a few of the more glaring inconsistencies embodied in the existing statutes affecting the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown. On Friday last leave was given

the Member for Dunstan to introduce a Bill to amend the Waste Lands Act, 1877, and Crown Lands Sale Act, 1877. Knowing tolerably well Mr PYKE's views with respect to the present system of dealing with the public estate, we expect to see some revolutionary, and withal, salutary, amendments proposed. At all events few men have had better opportunities of observing the defects now existing, and their evil consequences. We are much mistaken, therefore, if the hon. Member has not determined on some very radical changes in the interests of the people. First among these will be the rectification of the cruel blunder of fixing the upset price of deferred payment lands at £3, by reducing it to 30s per acre, as originally intended. The amending Bill will likewise allow of selectors holding any number of sections, so long as the aggregate does not exceed 320 acres. The residence conditions will also be attacked, and in this it is not unlikely the Bill will have to withstand some hostile opposition. We are glad to know also that the measure introduced by Mr PYKE will aim at the abolition of Waste Lands Boards as at present constituted. In place of the existing irresponsible (and in many respects incapable) bodies, it will be proposed to substitute Land Commissioners directly responsible to, and under the control of, the Government. This is analogous to a system more than once advocated of late in these columns, and we shall welcome any change that relieves the people from the vexatious and adverse attitude assumed by the nominees who deliberate weekly in Dunedin. Without a doubt, Mr PYKE will meet with opposition in his endeavor to upset some of the pet notions of certain members holding the Scout creed, and it may be that success will not attend the Bill in every detail. But it is quite certain that some good results will follow, and Mr PYKE deserves thanks for grappling with evils which so seriously and materially affect the well-being of the people and progress of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUNEDIN, July 29, 11.25 a.m. The English mail has just arrived at Auckland.

Sir Julius Vogel telegraphs that rumors of the Maori disturbances had reached Home and had a disquieting effect.

Arrived at Lyttelton: Orari, 92 days from Home, with 280 immigrants.

John Thornton, a Waikouaiti settler, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife. His injuries are very severe, but there is some hope of his recovery.

Eighteen Maori prisoners from Hirakanui have been sentenced to two months in Dunedin gaol, and to find sureties for 12 months.

At Timaru, Andrew M'Gavin, a boatman, has been crushed to death by a surf boat.

The Benares enquiry, before Watt, is adjourned till Friday.

At the City Police Court, John Johnston has been fined £50 for sly grog-selling.

The settlers at Waitara have carried resolutions of no confidence in Carrington.

The Star says M'Donogh has been promoted to the charge of the Government life insurance department at Auckland, and that Thomas Birch, ex-Mayor, succeeds him at Dunedin.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Times says Grey is excessively unwilling to accept a verdict on the point at issue with his colleagues. He wants to fight the matter first with the House and afterwards with the Governor, while Macandrew and Sheehan positively decline to be committed to any contest with the majority, and although willing to ask the Governor for a dissolution are not prepared to dispute his decision. Sir George says he will stay in till he is dismissed, while his colleagues say he may do so by himself, as they will send in their resignations. Sheehan positively pledged his honor that in the event of an attempt to prolong the debate he will resign, and vote with the Opposition, whose majority will be from 11 to 15.

Evans Brown left for Canterbury without pairing, and M'Lean has gone south after having paired.

The probable division list is:—Ayes: Adams, Atkinson, Baigent, Barff, Beetham, Bowen, Brandon, Bryce, Curtis, Cutten, Douglas, Fitzroy, Fox, Gibbs, Green, Hart, Henry, Hobbs, Hunter, Hursthouse, Johnston, Kelly, Kenny, Macfarlane, Moorhouse, Morris, M'Lean, Murray Aynsley, Oliver, Ormond, Pyke, Richardson, Rowe, Russell, Richmond, Rolleston, Saunders, Seymour, Stevens, Stewart, Studholm, Sutton, Tawhia, Wakefield, Whittaker, Williams, Woolcock, and Temona. Noes: Ballance, Barton, Brown (Tuapeka), Bunny, Carrington, De Lautour, Feldwick, Fisher, George, Gisborne, Grey, Hislop, Hodgkinson, Hamblen, Jackson, Joyce, Macandrew, Manders, Moss, Montgomery, Nahe, Rees, Reeves, Sheehan, Shanks, Sutton, Shrimsky, Swanson, Turnbull, Thomson, Tole, Wallis, and Tainui. Members not likely to vote are: Bastings, Brown (Ashley), Driver, Goldie, M'Minn, and Murray.

A report is current that Fox has positively declined to take office, but this is premature. He is not, however, anxious for it, and the lead has been offered to Rolleston, but he declined. The new Ministry will probably be Fox or Atkinson as Premier; Johnston or Bryce; Morris or Hobbs; Oliver, Rolleston, and Wakefield. Hall and Waterhouse in the Upper House. Oliver is absolutely certain of a seat in new Cabinet; in each of the other cases the first-placed name is that

of the most likely man as between two, except in the case of Fox and Atkinson, where Atkinson is probably the man.

The rumors of a character most damaging to the Government in reference to tampering with the Thames-Waikato railway map are becoming more pronounced and definite, all witnesses being sworn on oath.

LATEST.

The report is confirmed that all the Ministers except Grey will resign after today's vote; but Grey is determined not to abandon office till dismissed by the Governor.

The *Herald* says it is stated on good authority that when the Opposition gets into power they will not prolong session, but will simply pass the Loan and Representation bills, but no other public measures of any importance, and dissolve.

LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 25.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in moving the second reading of the Irish University Bill, stated that it made provision for the establishment of scholarship prizes.

The weather is improving.

The Commons have read the Irish University Bill a second time.

Lord Hartington, speaking in Lancashire, denounced the Irish University and Army bills.

It is believed a general election is imminent.

July 26.

Foreign arrivals of corn are abundant.

Australian wheat ex Rodney sold at 51s per 480lbs.

Open money market 1½ per cent under bank rate.

INTERCOLONIAL.

MELBOURNE, July 28.

Finlayson, for many years Secretary to the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co., has been shot dead by an employe in the traffic department. The motive for the deed is unknown.

By mail to-day we have received No 1 of *Hansard* for the current session, and a parcel of Parliamentary papers.

Parliament has passed an Imprest Supply Bill for £300,000 through all its stages, to pay salaries and other pressing expenses.

We are indebted to the *Dunstan Times* for report of business transacted at Clyde on Wednesday and Thursday last, and which will be found on our seventh page.

We are glad to learn from the report of the Engineer at the late meeting of the County Council that the fault in the pier of the Macandrew Bridge, mentioned by us some weeks ago, is found to be of "a very slight and immaterial nature indeed."

The *Chronicle* learns that Mr Wilmott, the gentleman appointed to the management of the Mount Ida Pastoral Company's station at Rugged Ridge, has declined to accept the appointment, preferring well-deserved promotion as manager of the Mount Pisa station, with which he has been long connected.

Very severe frosts have prevailed during the past week, everything in the shade being冰冻. Mining operations are thereby considerably retarded. It is hoped, however, that the present severe spell is the last of the season, and a genial spring is looked forward to earlier than usual.

The Prince Imperial received a military funeral, and was buried at Chiselhurst, on 12th July. There were 200,000 spectators. The Queen and Princess Beatrice remained with the ex-Empress Eugenie during the whole time of the funeral. The Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge acted as pall-bearers.

In reply to questions by Mr Pyke in the House on Friday last, the Postmaster-General said the proposal of extending the telegraph to Albert Town and Pembroke was under consideration. Mr Macandrew said it was intended to continue and complete the survey of the Otago Central Railway from Clyde to Wanaka, and that the survey would be completed in two months, and the work gone on with after that. On the same date, the Minister for Works, in reply to a question by Mr Joyce as to when the survey of the Kingston-Cromwell Railway will be proceeded with, said, "Not for some time."

The Dunedin papers publish a lengthy list of exhibits to be forwarded from Otago to Sydney. Among them we notice that Mr Ferand sends samples of his wines, and Mr L. D. M'George the original drawings of plan of the bridge over the Molesmeux at Alexandra. "Cromwell" contributes five paintings of New Zealand scenery—those, we presume, by Mr Huddleston, of Wanaka, although why the artist's name does not appear we cannot say. Queenstown and Arrow forward samples of quartz, &c. We regret that this district is not represented in so important a matter as its mineral resources, in which it is undoubtedly rich.

Latest cable news from London indicates a close of the Zulu War. An unofficial despatch from Capetown of date June 26th states that the Zulus were dispersed with enormous loss. Ululand was captured and destroyed. Further details state that Cetewayo not complying with the demands, Lord Chelmsford advanced on the 4th of June. While marching 20,000 Zulus attacked 5,000 British troops, who formed a hollow square. They were attacked on all sides. 25 hours' desperate fighting took place. When the Zulus commenced to retreat, the 17th Lancers charged and completely routed them, killing 1,000. The troops then advanced on Ululand, which was burnt, with all military kraals. The British troops returned to camp on 4th July. Sir Garnet Wolseley announces that he believes the war is over. He expects to meet Cetewayo on 18th July to discuss the conditions of peace.

We regret having to hold over a long letter from "John A. Miller," Arrow, which will appear in next issue.

The local Volunteers muster for Government parade in the Athenaeum Hall to-morrow evening.

At last week's meeting of Vincent County Council it was stated that the amount to creditis £8909.

We have received a recent number of a new daily paper, called *The Sydney Courier*, and issued at a penny. It is very well got up, and neatly printed, and contains a large amount of local and general news.

Messrs Smith and Stodart announce that they have opened the commodious range of stables in connection with the Cromwell Hotel (late Starkey and Scally's) for livery and baite. They have horses and buggies for hire, and as both partners have had large experience in connection with the business, they are likely to afford satisfaction to the public.

We understand that the return rifle match between five men each of the Bannockburn contingent and Cromwell Volunteers will be fired to-morrow at home butts—Cromwell to be represented by Capt. Brown, Lieut. Gudgeon, Sub-Lieut. Jolly, Sergt. Jeffery, and Bandsman P. Thomas. Ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range.

A correspondent at Mullocky Gully writes the *Daily Times* of Friday last:—"The unemployed continue to flock here seeking work on the Government section of the railway, but owing to the mountainous nature of the country it is difficult to get the requisite plant up, and there is not a supply of tools sufficient for all hands. A number of men are engaged in cutting a track, which will be completed in a few days, and it will then be possible to bring tools and other requisites to the place without much difficulty. Between two and three hundred men are on the ground, and more are expected."

A special meeting of the Borough Council was held last evening, at which the Mayor and six Councillors were present. His Worship intimated that the matters to be dealt with were—the appointment under seal of Mr Blood as Solicitor to the Corporation, and the appointment of a returning officer for the Borough, in room of Mr Jenour, resigned. Mr Blood was formally appointed Solicitor, and Mr Marshall, Town Clerk, returning officer, at a fee of two guineas for each election. The Mayor having stated his intention of causing a special meeting to be convened shortly for consideration of the financial position of the Borough, the Council adjourned.

Mr Pyke has sent the following telegram to the County Council, and no doubt intended that it should receive full publicity through the local Press:—"The Government is in a minority of 10. I am making arrangements re Carrick Range Water Race, which I think will result beneficially to County and miners. The Goldfields Committee are unanimous in condemning the clause in the agricultural leases regulations enforcing residence. The report has been referred to the Government. The projected meeting to-night, at Sir George Grey's instigation, to intimidate Parliament, will be a failure, and may cause a removal of the seat of Government to the Middle Island. I have placed motions on the papers to amend the Land Act, to abolish Land Boards, and to construct a telegraph to Wanaka, and to complete the railway survey to same."

The *Oamaru Mail* says:—"We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived in town from the Upper Waitaki that the quantity of snow lying on the Otekaika Ranges, Hakateranga Ranges, and the Mackenzie Country, is almost beyond belief. The shepherds connected with the various stations in those neighborhoods are actively engaged in getting the sheep under their care out of the drifts, and removing them to the lower grounds. There are serious reasons for believing that the loss in stock will be very great, and if the warm weather we are now experiencing extends into the interior we may anticipate a recurrence of the great floods of last season."

Many people in this district had hoped that the individual mentioned in the following paragraph from the *Grey River Argus* had managed to "pick himself up" in the West Coast pastures, but, alas! his besetting sin sticks to him still:—"The Resident Magistrate's Court was crowded on Saturday, when Edward Alfred Drury was brought before Charles Broad, Esq., R.M., charged with being drunk and disorderly, and resisting the police in the execution of their duty. It appeared that, on the previous evening, the prisoner went into the Albion Hotel, when, becoming abusive, he was requested by the proprietor, Mr F. B. Wators, to leave the premises, and on his refusing to do so a policeman was sent for, and he was given into custody. Some amusement was created by the oratorical attempts and semi-tragic attitudes of the prisoner, but his appeal to the people was cut short by the Bench, who fined him 20s, or in default 48 hours' imprisonment."

The European settlers in the disaffected Native districts are speaking out strongly on the "gingerly" policy hitherto pursued with regard to the Maori rebels. At a public meeting held on 23rd instant at Hawera, the following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting views with feelings of strong disapproval and intense alarm the conduct of the Grey administration of affairs generally, and of the Native difficulty in particular, the management of the settlement of Wainatea Plains having imperilled the safety of the lives and property of the settlers, and threatens the district with complete ruin. Believing the Government have no scheme to propose, and that they are trifling with settlers, we earnestly pray that this incompetent Government may be dismissed and replaced by more able and earnest men, and that this meeting repudiates any expression of facts said to have been conveyed to Sir George Grey by a deputation, and hereby records its feeling of contempt of the Kent telegram, and with regard to Mr Gisborne's statement the whole question could be settled in the Law Courts, it is the opinion of this meeting that the question of title should not be gone into, or any negotiations whatever entered into with the Natives of this Coast until the murderer Hiroki and his protectors are given up to justice."

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

(Before Major Keddell, R.M.)

J. Marshall v. Bannockburn Water Race Co. (C. Colclough, manager)—Breach of Regulations, by allowing certificate to lapse. Fine of 2s 6d, with 11s costs, imposed in lieu of forfeiture.

Menzies and others v. Perseverance Q.M. Co. (C. Colclough, manager)—Application for cancellation of a special claim at Carrick Range on the ground of non-compliance with Regulations. Mr Blood for complainants. Evidence in this action was taken at length on 18th instant, and the Warden now delivered judgment as follows:—

In this case the complainants seek to show that the defendants (the holders of a special claim under the 12th section of the Goldfields Act, 1866) have failed to comply with the conditions attached to the grant of His Excellency the Governor, and pray its cancellation. Objection is taken by the defendants to the jurisdiction of the Warden, and plead that the grant being made by His Excellency the Governor it is beyond the power of the Warden to annul the privilege or, at the most, to do more than recommend the cancellation or determination of the grant.

I am of opinion that this Court is the proper tribunal to deal with the matter: it is a matter concerning "forfeiture for non-compliance with this Act or any previous Act" referred to in section 102, sub-section 1, Mines Act, 1877, and the conditions of the grant are briefly—that six miners' rights be taken out annually, and they, "after the expiration of three months from the date hereof" (29th November, 1877) "employ and thereafter keep employed upon the said claim not fewer than two men, and that if the said company shall 'fail to perform the said conditions' or to observe the provision of the Goldfields Act for the time being in force of the said claim 'shall be liable to forfeiture' in manner provided by the regulations of the Otago Goldfields for time being in force relating to the 'abandonment of claims'." The complaint alleges "that in the grant of the said claim there were certain conditions attached as to the number of men to be continually employed; that the defendants have not complied with the conditions of their grant, as the claim was standing unworked, without being protected, for 12 months immediately preceding the 25th day of June, 1879." This fact is admitted by the defendants. That being so, the question for the Court is then, Is this claim liable to forfeiture? It is one granted under the 12th section of the Goldfields Act, 1866, and section 4, Mines Act, 1877, says, "all questions arising in relation to any Act hereby repealed or any title acquired thereunder, shall, notwithstanding such repeal, be determined under such Act, which, so far as may be necessary for the determination of such questions, be deemed to be unpealed and in full force." According to the regulations made under the Goldfields Act, 1866, and then in force at the time of the granting of this special claim, forfeiture was liable on the claim being unwrought beyond the space of two clear working days, for it is shown, by the production of the grant, that the three months' grace had expired on the 1st March, 1878, and that during the 12 months immediately preceding the 25th day of June, 1879, the defendants were bound to have kept employed upon the claim not fewer than two men, and that during that time it was liable to be deemed abandoned, and, under subsection 18 of rule 25, the Warden might cancel the certificate or grant. It might be urged, inasmuch as the defendants were "to observe the provisions of the Goldfields Act for the time being in force," and that in the event of failure to perform the said conditions "the claim was liable to forfeiture in manner provided by the regulations of the Otago Goldfields for the time being in force relating to the abandonment of claims," that the abandonment should be interpreted by the regulations under the Mines Act, 1877. By these we find abandonment to mean a claim entirely unused, unoccupied or neglected for the space of one calendar month, unless protected. Under these regulations, therefore, the claim, being unwrought for 12 months and unprotected, is liable to forfeiture. I decree that forfeiture; and next come to consider the application of the defendants that should the Court so decree it would substitute the monetary fine as allowed by the 105th section of the Goldfields Act, 1866. I am of opinion that no sufficient extenuating circumstances have been made to appear to justify my remitting the forfeiture. The claim was granted on very favorable conditions, and was made in view of the great expense of working the same pleaded by the defendants. I have no doubt from the evidence that for a great portion of the time there were ample grounds for the Warden giving protection, and have no reason to believe it would not have been granted, but application should have been made. The facts in evidence have shown an indifference on the part of the defendants sufficient to justify the complainants' idea of their abandonment, and I must reluctantly refuse to substitute a penalty for forfeiture. The judgment of the Court is for the complainants, and I decree the forfeiture of the grant and the right of possession to the complainants, defendants to pay costs, £5 16s.

Mr Colclough gave notice of appeal against the decision.

APPLICATIONS.

Dam.—W. Menzies and another, Carrick Range.—Granted.

Water Race.—W. You and others, Adam's Gully.—Two heads granted.

Branch Race.—W. Menzies and others, Carrick.—Granted.

It is officially announced that the Exhibition will be opened in the Middle of September.

It is stated that the Southern members have not given up the idea of removing the seat of Government to Christchurch, and another attempt is to be made this session.

At last week's sitting of the Waste Lands Board, the Clerk of the Lake County Council, on behalf of the Council, applied for a Jerry site of one acre in Pembroke, south-west of the area lately granted to Russell, Ewing, and Co., and requested that the said site be invested in the Council.—The Board decided to recommend reserve requested upon the Council furnishing survey of the same.

DUNEDIN GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 25.

The election for Dunedin of a member of Assembly in the place of Mr. Stout, resulted in a victory for Mr. W. Downie Stewart by a majority of something like 200 over Mr. C. S. Reeves. The *Tablet* speaking of the result mentions it as a singular thing that whereas a week ago scarcely anyone in Dunedin knew of such a person as Mr. Stewart, now he is the M.P. for the city. Without going so far as to say this is true, for Downie Stewart was not altogether unknown to fame, still the fact is anyone almost would have beaten Mr. Reeves, who is as unstable as water, and as changeable as a weathercock. Some men change by force of circumstances—Vincent Pyke for instance, who if any article in his political creed will pay and suit him can stick to it for ever. But Mr. Reeves is different; he has not studied sufficiently to have formed set ideas upon any subject, and is too shallow-minded ever to study apparently; else his previous defeat by Mr. Oliver would have taught him what was required of him in a future contest. Of Mr. Stewart, his character is best summarised in the description, "a mild little lawyer." He is a mean thing in representatives. It is a pity a good leading commercial man could not have been secured.

Mr. Stout has settled down quietly as regards politics. He doesn't appear inclined in the meantime to come to the front at all, but it is stated has fixed himself 18 months' probation. Meantime he has turned his attention to supporting Mrs. Britten in her advocacy of Spiritualism against Mr. Green; and the result has certainly been unsatisfactory both to the supporter and supported. Green has "whopped" them both, without doubt. He has shut Mrs. Britten up entirely, and Mr. Stout has decidedly got the worst of his encounter, which was mainly by letters in the newspapers. Mr. Green is of the sect called "Christian Disciples," I think, or "Campbellites." They appear to be a kind of offshoot of the Baptists. He is as fluent a speaker as it is possible to conceive, with a sort of nasal twang that after you have heard it some time you get to like. He and Mrs. Britten had a newspaper discussion in Melbourne, and when she came over here he girded himself up for the fray with immense delight and eagerness. His lectures in opposition to the "new faith" were held in the Garrison Hall, and something like a couple of thousand people attended some of them. Mrs. Britten replied to a big audience in the same place, with Mr. Stout in the chair. Mr. Green was present, and questioned her at the close, and then the excitement began. There were cheers and hissing, hootings, and roughings such as are generally thought out of place in religious meetings. Next night Mr. Green made a further reply, and although Mrs. Britten wasn't there her husband was, and he lost his temper, and then another row began. The cause of true religion was not much advanced; in fact the soreness and strife were extended. You may fancy the interest taken in the affair when you know that 2,000 people sat from 8 till 11 o'clock eagerly listening to what was said; and it is not any exaggeration to say they would willingly have kept on listening just as long as Mr. Green could have talked. Strange isn't it, that in so true-blue a Presbyterian place as Dunedin is popularly supposed to be, rival faiths of so infidel an order as Spiritualism and Free-thought—if the latter is a faith—should flourish so exceedingly.

But a peculiar thing about this Spiritualism is—and Mr. Green made a good deal of capital out of the fact—that although if anyone breathes a word against it hosts of champions arise, not one of them, or hardly one of them, will admit plainly that he is a Spiritualist. When they are put to it, they are merely "inquirers." They have held circles and seances, heard and seen queer things, and wonder greatly at the reason thereof; but, proud of their rationality, they don't intend to believe in Spiritualism until they have "proof." Some indeed profess they won't believe until they see a "spirit," and probably they will live a long while in unbelief.

A very painful and disgusting case came up at the Police Court a few days ago. Andrew Murray—a most respectable-looking elderly widower, the father of a family, an old resident in Dunedin, the manager of a department in a leading drapery warehouse, a director of the Caledonian Society, and either an elder or a deacon in one of our Presbyterian churches, was charged with rape upon his own daughter, a weakly-looking girl of twelve years old. He was committed for trial on the charge, and now lies in gaol, from which it is to be hoped bail will not be allowed. The evidence was to the effect that his daughter and a neighbor's daughter a year older were sleeping together in his house; that about three o'clock in the morning his daughter was awoken by some one attempting to commit the offence stated upon her; that she resisted—she said for about ten minutes—but that then the object was gained; that she knew the person to be her own father; that afterwards he pulled the bed away from the wall in order to get behind it where the neighbor's daughter was sleeping; that he behaved indecently to this girl, who began to cry; and that then he left the room. If a case like this were proved against a man in New South Wales, he would certainly be hanged. The possibility of drunkenness in the affair is lessened by the fact that the offence is alleged to have been committed on a Monday morning, and on a

Sunday night it is hardly likely a deacon was "fuddling."

A very large vessel, the *Benares*, has come to grief upon the bar at the Heads. She was being towed out to start fully laden for London, and by some mischance or misunderstanding the tow-rope was loosened from on board the steamer, and the ship drifted on to the bank. She was got off at next tide, and was found to be leaking, so she has had to be brought back, and will probably have to be discharged. Good will come out of the accident if it stirs up the Government and the Harbor Board to get the long-talked-of dredge for deepening the bar. The Port Chalmers people are somewhat overjoyed rather than otherwise at the affair. They have a standing grievance against the Harbor Board for confining its operations to the upper harbor, with the view of enabling big vessels to come all the way to Dunedin to unload, which, of course, would hurt the Port immensely. Now they can turn round upon the Board with a "We told you so," and ask what is the use of deepening a channel 10 or 12 miles away from the bar to 18ft at low tide, while all the time there is not above from 14ft to 16ft then on the bar. Such a mode of proceeding does appear ridiculous.

All branches of trade in Dunedin are the reverse of lively at present. Considerable numbers of men have been discharged from some of the leading factories and foundries lately. But the prospect is not altogether gloomy. There is a £5,000,000 loan in the foreground, and the universal wish is that Parliament would give up squabbling, and go in for business. The sooner the money comes the better. Our legislators met about a fortnight ago, and as yet the want-of-confidence debate is not over. At least that will have one happy result seems certain—Sir George Grey will get his walking ticket.

ARROW TOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 28.

The Wakatipu Steam Navigation Company has just finished its goods shed at Frankton. The structure is a large and commodious one, and likely to meet the requirements of the district for some time to come. When the jetty is erected the south-eastern portion of the County will be very materially benefitted, and it is to be regretted that meddling interference should have succeeded to delay the completion of this necessary work for so long a time. The loss to Arrowtown and neighborhood during the present winter has been very considerable on account of the want of a jetty at Frankton.

It is likely, now that Mr. McCormick has not accepted any of the tenders for the section of road advertised, he will himself commence the work as soon as the weather will permit. There is plenty of labor in the district and waiting for employment, which together with the winter makes trade so bad.

Although complaints on this head abound, we can always find plenty of money for amusements. The explanation given for this apparent anomaly is that everybody is idle, but whether the explanation or the fact is the greater anomaly, I leave your readers to decide. During the past week we have had a Volunteer ball, and a grand concert, each of which proved an unqualified success. The ball came off on Friday night last, and was attended by upwards of 30 terpsichorean couples, and a large number of warriors and non-combatants, minus fantastic toes. The Arrow Athenæum Hall, which was the scene of action, was tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mr. Charles Seymour, assisted by Lieutenant Healey, and with the assistance of flags and weapons, relieved by flowers and evergreens, presented quite a martial appearance. The music was provided by Messrs. Clarke, violincello, Mr. Vause, cornopean, and Mr. Wiltshire, violin, and Mr. Stoddart acted as an efficient M.C. The refreshments, which were on a magnificent and abundant scale, were provided by Mr. Lock. Altogether, the affair reflected much credit upon the local corps, and afforded as much genuine amusement as such reunions are capable of yielding. Dancing was kept up till daylight, and the whole proceedings came off without the slightest tinge of unpleasantness. Perhaps your readers expect me to say something on the *belles et beaux*, and it is only for fear of disappointing them that I trespass on such delicate ground. Trusting to my natural caution, I will venture the risk that always attaches to such matters of "putting my foot in it." I may at once state that a unanimous verdict has not yet been arrived at, but the palm is divided between Miss C. B. and Miss E. D. both dressed exactly alike, in white repp silk corset, with white muslin skirts and white satin trimmings and lace. Miss M. H., in brown silk, plain, and Miss R. P., in white muslin with white satin trimmings and blue scarf, also looked very pretty. Misses I. L., M. B. and A. B., in white muslin and scarlet satin, were very handsome. Mrs. P., in cream-colored silk trimmed with black lace, had a very becoming appearance, and may dispute claims to admiration with many younger aspirants. But I may go on and fill your paper with descriptions, and then have told you only half the glories of this ball, so I must end by dismissing the *beaux* altogether, and by saying that the ladies were all very nice and contributed immensely to the amusement.

The concert in aid of the Arrow Athenæum funds was also a very great success, and may be pronounced a musical victory. When it is stated that the programme comprised such names as Mrs. Burrell, Misses Pritchard, O'Meara and Leece, and Messrs. Burrell, Surly European labor must be getting scarce

Romans, Barlow and Fleming, to which must be added, by way of novelty, the names of Mrs. and Miss M'Cracken, it will be easy to understand that the performance was of no mean order. The gems of the evening were Miss Pritchard's "Herz, mein Herz," Miss O'Meara's "Blind Girl to her Harp," while Miss Leece sang "Tis hard to give the Hand" very nicely. Mrs. Burrell, who, through a recent illness, was unable to give solo songs, assisted nevertheless in one instrumental and two vocal duets, and acquitted herself in her usual exemplary style. But the spirit of the evening was Mr. Burrell, who possesses the comic element in an eminent degree, and is sure to succeed in every attempt he makes to please. He was equally as good in "The Happy Policeman" as in his local, "Can you Wonder why the Trade's so Bad?" Mr. Fleming also rendered the song, "The Dutchman's wee Dog," very pleasantly and succeeded in bringing down the house. Mr. Romans was not quite so good in "My Old Wife and I" and the "The Twins" as we have heard him, but perhaps family matters are not his forte. Mr. Barlow gave "The British Lion" and "Nancy Lee" with much taste and expression, and secured well-deserved applause. The instrumental pieces played by Mrs. M'Cracken were very correctly and artistically executed, and much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Stratford, in a few happy remarks, opened the proceedings; and at its close returned thanks to the audience and the performers on behalf of the Athenæum Committee, of which institution Mr. Stratford is the President.

Mr. A. H. Douglas met with rather a nasty accident on his return home from the concert. Paterson's hill was again the scene of the "spill." The buggy Mr. Douglas was driving contained, besides himself, Mrs. Douglas and infant, and I am sorry to state that all were injured more or less, though none to a serious extent.

Original Correspondence.

[We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

COUNTY COUNCIL TACTICS.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—Upon reading the report of the proceedings of the County Council in the *Dunstan Times*, I was disappointed at finding such a meagre outline of the proceedings in connection with the expunging of my protest against the acceptance of Mr. Drummy's tender for the Alexandra bridge, and, notwithstanding the apparent desire of that journal to let the matter die out, I feel it my duty to the public to afford the fullest publicity to the circumstances. I will begin by stating that the division on the question was 4 to 3, not 5 to 2, as reported, and the names for expunging were Crs. Taylor, Pitches, M'Ginnis and Jolly; while Crs. Greenbank, Fraser and myself were in a minority.

Now, Sir, a protest can only be expunged (according to the by-laws) if declared by a majority of the Council to be "not in accordance with truth, or in its terms disrespectful to the Council." No exception was taken to the language for the latter reason, and after fencing with the former, each councillor (Cr. Naylor excepted, who did not appear to understand the argument) declined, on being challenged by me, to point out any untruthful statement therein. This sanguine majority urged as a reason for destroying the evidence of my objection to their act, that my protest would make their votes look silly if allowed to remain on the minutes, and they therefore desired to destroy all evidence of their culpable blundering. The protest declared that the deposit was informal; an unmarked cheque on no specified bank, and as such valueless as a guarantee; that the amount was in excess of the limit of the Council. No sane councillor could deny the substantial truth of the statements in that protest, and should any confirmation of them be required they were at hand in the form of telegrams, &c.; but I found from the correspondence that the cheque referred to in the protest was (without the consent of the Council) exchanged for another more definite in its character, and the chief evidence upon which my protest is founded is, of course, not now among the Council papers. We have read of the destruction of evidence of a crime by burning, and we now find similar tactics used to destroy evidence of an absurd blunder which must not be permitted to see the light lest the constituencies might make awkward enquiries. We find the Council expunges the awkward protest, and the *Dunstan Times* passes by the circumstance as being better left unknown to the people it professes to enlighten. Happy Vincent County, where councillors rub out from the minutes unpleasant evidences of their illegal acts, and where the Press generously aids in keeping the public in the dark.—I am, &c.,

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Member for Lindis.

Cromwell, 29th July, 1879.

THE NEVIS BRIDGE, &c.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—It is seldom we have any news to communicate from this important district, but on this occasion it affords me great pleasure to inform you that our bridge is an accomplished fact, and a very creditable-looking structure it appears to be. It consists of five spans, extending to the length of 196ft. Great praise is due to the workmen employed in bringing to completion, in a very short time, such a necessary link of communication during the inclement season of the year. I trust our County officials will use all expedition in getting the approaches under way before the spring floods affect the river; otherwise, it will be found to be a difficult piece of work to accomplish. The bridge at present looks well as an ornament, but to be useful we must be able to dispense with the 14-foot ladder—the only means at present of getting on the floor of the bridge on the west side.

Surly European labor must be getting scarce

on your side of the hill when our mail contractor has to employ the services of a heathen Chinese to convey her Majesty's mail to this place. Such irregularities, I think, are worthy of the notice of the Chief Postmaster. I, for one, do not believe in a mail carrier who, when asked a simple question, turns up the whites of his eyes, and replies, "No saves!"—I am, &c.,

NEVIS.

July 16.

FROM AN ALEXANDRA VISITOR.

To the Editor of THE CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—I paid your city a visit on the 4th of July, and was much pleased with the lively appearance of Cromwell on that evening. After putting myself to rights at my hotel, I took a quiet stroll around the city and suburbs, and came to the conclusion that things were progressing rapidly since my last visit (three years ago) to Cromwell. One thing struck me forcibly, and that was, why was Cromwell not made the County town. Taking its geographical position, I think, Sir, you will agree with me that Cromwell is the best-suited town in the County for its administration to be carried on. Its central position would undoubtedly be a great boon to the members from the northern parts, and would not inconvenience much our southern members. The insignificance of Clyde is daily progressing, and if the powers above were unanimous in sending a hurricane down that gorge to make a clean sweep of the whole town (saving human beings) it would be a vast improvement on the appearance of the scenery between Alexandra and Cromwell. It is to be hoped that the governing bodies of the County will soon nestle down in quiet and peace in Cromwell. After having a view of Cromwell, I had just time to make my toilet, time was up for the concert. I sauntered into the hall, and was glad to find the Zulus in strong force. I was sorry to see that there was no chairman, and I must candidly say we do those things much more nicely at Alexandra. On the whole, I enjoyed myself thoroughly, but missed sadly the strains of the brass instruments in the dance. I am sorry to see, Mr. Editor, that you have given such a cool report in the ARGUS of the 8th inst. Would it not be something very pleasing if the townships on occasions like this were to visit and help each other as much as in their power lies? We get nothing from Clyde in the shape of visitors at our entertainments, and if we are successful in anything without the aid of Clyde, that doomed city sits and snarls like a terrier dog over a bone. So much for Clyde.

Who is Zulu? Well, that puzzles them. One of our gallant beaux got a little nettled at my remarks concerning the trip to Cromwell in my last letter. Why he should get annoyed I am at a loss to know, for, as far as I can judge, there was nothing detrimental to be or beau in that epistle. Poor fellow! it does not matter. His usually fertile brains were taxed exceedingly, and still he knows not who this invisible "Zulu" is. Let him take a journey to Ulundi, and I have no doubt he will find the colorless gentleman there. I have to thank you sincerely for carefully remitting those from Alexandra entrusted to your care. The trip to Cromwell for some of them will be an eventful day in their history, as I hear from good authority that their fates are sealed, unless some unforeseen circumstance takes place in the hearts of the ladies and throws the grand arrangement to one side. Women are sickle; not so men, and I shouldn't be surprised to see some of them running about in the greatest agony singing—

Come, tell me where the maid is found
Whose heart can love without deceit,

And I will range the whole world round

To sigh one moment at her feet.

Show me on earth a thing so rare,

U'll own all miracles are true.

To make one maid sincere and fair,

O, 'tis the utmost heaven can da.

ZULU.

[Above communication was received too late for last issue.—ED.]

THE CARRICK RACE COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders in the Carrick Race Company was held on Wednesday last at the offices of Messrs. R. Wilson and Co., Dunedin. Mr. Grant P. Farquhar was voted to the chair, and there were present 17 shareholders, representing 1210 shares.

The Chairman said the meeting had been called to consider what proposals they should lay before the Government with regard to the future of the Company and the race. He understood that the Company had been charging £8 a head to the Bannockburn people, and they said it was rather too much; they would be prepared to pay £6 for the water. When Mr. Hazlett and he (the Chairman) waited upon the Hon. Mr. Macandrew, the Minister informed them that the Government would spend no more money on the race. The deputation asked him to buy up the Company and put the race in order and carry it on, but he declined. At a recent meeting at Bannockburn a memorial had been adopted for presentation to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, praying that immediate steps be taken to put the race in working order, so as to be available during the coming summer.

Mr. Gore moved—"The deputation appointed at the last meeting having reported that the Minister of Public Works informed them that the Government declined to spend any more money upon the race, it is resolved that in the event of the Government not agreeing with the memorial signed by the miners of Bannockburn asking them to put the race in order, we, the shareholders, respectfully ask the Government to hand over the race to the present shareholders, who will guarantee to repair the race during this season, bring in the water, and supply the same at a price to be fixed by mutual agreement."

Mr. R. Wilson seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

It was agreed that the Chairman, Mr. Hazlett, and Mr. Smythies should be appointed a special committee to forward copies of the resolution to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works and to the Goldfields members.

VINCENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

The usual two-monthly meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chambers, Clyde, on Wednesday, 23rd inst.

There were present—Crs Jolly (in the chair), Naylor, Pitches, M'Ginnis, Colclough, Fraser and Greenbank.

The minutes of previous ordinary and special meetings were read and confirmed.

Cr M'Ginnis moved—That the protest lodged by Cr Colclough re the Alexandra Bridge, be expunged from the minutes.

After a lengthy and desultory argument, the motion was carried on a division by five votes to two.

The schedule of inward and outward correspondence was read.

A letter from Chairman of Maniototo County Council, re Chinese, was read and received.

Constable Bell, of Cardrona, was appointed Inspector of Slaughterhouses for that division of the County, vice Constable Cameron, removed.

Mr Williams wrote asking permission to retain the use of the boring rods for an extension of time of six weeks.—Granted.

Correspondence relating to a difference of a few pounds between the Lake and Vincent Councils, for repairing bridge at Kirtleburn, was read. The Vincent Council having paid for the repairs, the Clerk was instructed to demand payment of balance due.

The Clerk of the Borough of Alexandra wrote suggesting a conference of the various Hospital Boards in the County, having for its object the amalgamation into one central Hospital.—The Council decided that it did not see its way to interfere in the matter.

A letter from Messrs M'Laughlan and M'Pherson re money due on account of Rocky Point punt, was read.—It was decided that further particulars of the claim be furnished.

Cr Jolly presented a memorial signed by about 160 ratepayers, praying that the Council would set apart certain works to be undertaken by day labor.—Received.

Mr Drummey again wrote asking payment of balance due on account of Macandrew Bridge.—The Council declined to entertain Mr Drummey's claim.

A report from the Engineer and Committee appointed to report on the suitability of a site for a bridge over the Upper Clutha River was read and received.

The Engineer's reports on contracts and roads were read and received.

The Ranger's report was read and received.

The Engineer's report on the difference in cost between contract labor and day labor, was read and received.

The Treasurer's report, showing a credit balance of £9082 12s 9d, was read and received.

A report on punts and ferries was laid on the table.

The Council then adjourned.

On resuming at 7 p.m.,

The standing orders were suspended to allow of notices of motion taking precedence of other business.

Cr Colclough moved—

That there be laid on the table at each regular meeting of the Council a tabulated statement of all cheques issued against the County account, showing date of issue, to whom issued, under what vote of the Council, and whether under contract or otherwise.

Cr Greenbank seconded the motion.—Carried.

Cr Colclough moved—

That six months notice be given to the Bank of New Zealand to terminate the existing agreement, and the County account be again offered by tender.

Seconded by Cr Pitches.

Cr Colclough said it was not a long time since that a similar motion was tabled by him and lost, but as since then a radical change had taken place in the money market, he thought the Council might be inclined to view the question differently to what they did on the former occasion. He argued that as money is now more valuable than it was when the existing banking arrangement was entered into there was every possibility of getting better terms. The credit balance of the Council had been, still was, and there was every probability of it remaining good, and there was very little doubt of more favorable terms being made to the extent of an extra £300 or £400. He said if it was to the interest of a private individual to shift his banking account it was equally so with a public body such as the County.

Cr Naylor thought there was a great sameness with all the banks just now, and thought particular stress had been laid on the extra interest on credit balance, nothing had been said on the other side as to the extra to be paid for accommodation. Considering the depressed state of the money market, he did not think the time opportune for dealing with the question.

Cr M'Ginnis did not agree with the motion. He understood the Council was in communication with the Bank of New Zealand regarding the account, and the question could not therefore be dealt with until they had more information, and would move, as an amendment—“That the motion stand over till next meeting.”

Cr Greenbank seconded the amendment.

Crs Jolly and Fraser thought it would be bad policy to deal with the question.

The amendment was carried.

Cr Fraser moved—

That it is desirable that all works constructed by the Council be let by tender when practicable.

Seconded by Cr Greenbank.

Cr Fraser urged the motion on the ground of economy and also as an expression of

opinion of a considerable portion of the ratepayers of his riding.

Cr Greenbank thought, considering the vast amount of money expended by the Council in day labor, there could be no proper supervision.

Cr Colclough supported the motion.

Cr Pitches was in favor of day labor, thinking that as good and as cheap work was done by day labor as by contract.

Cr M'Ginnis supported the motion, and said the Council should discourage the day labor system, which was acting detrimentally to every other interest by drawing away all labor to seek for County work. He moved, as an amendment, that no works to cost more than £50 be done by day labor.

Cr Greenbank seconded, and said it was necessary there should be some limit, as by the returns it was shown that out of £10,000 spent during last year on road works as much as £7,500 was done by labor.

Cr Naylor was in favor of the contract system, but, while admitting that day labor could not be dispensed with, there should be a limit to the amount so expended.

Cr Jolly thought there should be no such restrictive motion passed; he had one memorial before him signed by 30 ratepayers in favor of the contract system, and another signed by 150, praying for day labor. He said the words “when practicable” in the motion thoroughly met the case. The motion was carried.

Cr Naylor moved—“That tenders be forthwith called for the erection of the Clyde bridge.” He said 10 months had now elapsed since the bridge was washed away, and nothing had been done; it was evident after all the expense that had been incurred over the punt that it did not meet the requirements of the traffic, which, according to the returns laid on the table was considerable, and he hoped the Council would agree to his motion.

Cr M'Ginnis thought before the Council pledged themselves to this or any other work it should have some information as to the cost. The Engineer some months since was instructed to have plans and specification prepared, and he wished to know if they were ready.

The report of the Engineer on the Clyde bridge was laid on the table and read—it was to the effect that he had been unable as yet to prepare the plans, but he estimated the cost of the structure, to be raised 24 feet above the old one, would be £5,160.

Cr Naylor, in reply to a question by Cr Fraser, said his motion was for a light traffic bridge.

Cr Fraser was glad to hear it, as he thought it would answer every purpose. He gave several reasons why the bridge should be built, one being that Parliament had voted money to repair damages by the flood, and he thought if a bridge could be built for some £3,000 it should be done. He would second the motion.

Cr Colclough was astounded at the traffic returns, he never having the slightest idea it was so great, and would support the motion on consideration of a promise of support for a bridge across the Upper Clutha.

Cr M'Ginnis said that considering the amount of traffic, and following the expressed wishes of ratepayers in his riding, he would support the building of a bridge at a cost of £4,000.

Cr Greenbank would have voted for the motion had plans been prepared. A principle of the Council was that no such work should be entered upon without plans being first prepared and agreed to by the Council.

Cr Colclough moved as an amendment, “That the Engineer be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a light traffic bridge, cost not to exceed £3,500.”—Not seconded.

Cr Naylor said he would press his motion; to delay it till next meeting was virtually shelving it, and as it was equally in the interest of the Council as of the ratepayers that the bridge should be built, he would force a division.

After further discussion, a further amendment was proposed—“That the Engineer be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a light traffic bridge at Clyde, and immediately on completion tenders be called for same.”

Seconded by Cr Pitches, and carried.

Cr Greenbank moved—“That a sum of money, being not less than one-half of the amount to be received by this Council from the sale of land within the County, be expended in opening up roads to such lands immediately on the sale thereof.

Seconded by Cr Pitches.

Cr M'Ginnis did not think the Council should lay down any iron bound rule in the disposal of their revenue. The policy of the Council was to do justice to all parts of the County alike, and it is like casting a reflection on the Council.

Cr Naylor thought it would be years before many of the roads would be required, and it would be a bad policy to lock up the revenue, as would be the case if the motion was carried.

—Motion lost.

Cr Greenbank moved—“That £50 be voted for bye-roads about Tiukers and Drybread.”—Carried.

Cr Greenbank moved—“That £50 be voted for main road to Devonshire Gully.”—Carried.

Cr Greenbank moved—“That £400 be voted for roads in Spottis Hundred, completing first the road east side of sections 26 to 36, and road east of sections 37, 38 and 39.”

Seconded by Cr Colclough.

An amendment was carried—“That the Engineer be instructed to call for tenders for the work, cost not to exceed £400.”

Cr M'Ginnis moved—“That, after contracts are signed by successful tenderers, the names of all the tenderers, with their amounts, be published once in the two local papers.”

Seconded by Cr Fraser.

Cr M'Ginnis said the present system was unsatisfactory, and if the motion was carried it would have the effect of raising the Council above suspicion.—Carried.

Cr M'Ginnis moved: That, owing to the price of deferred payment land having been raised to £3 per acre, it is, and has been, a bar to the settlement of people on the land, and this Council recommend to the Government the desirability of at once reducing the price of deferred payment land to its original cost, viz., 30s per acre.

Seconded by Cr Colclough.

Cr M'Ginnis hoped the motion would be

carried, as it would show the Government that they were in earnest in their prayer.

Cr Fraser thought it a very important thing the Council sending their opinion to the Government on the subject, but he thought the motion should embody an opinion on the land question generally, and further that the price should be according to the class of land.—Carried.

Cr Jolly moved—“That as, owing to the severity of the weather, a number of men have been thrown out of employment, the Engineer be instructed to lay off two sections of the road Bendigo to Quartz-reef Point, the same to be completed by day labor.”

Seconded by Cr Fraser.

Cr Jolly urged the motion on the ground of the great number of unemployed in the district, and further that it was necessary to open this road so as to ensure communication between Cromwell and Bendigo during the time of floods.

Crs thought Cr Jolly was drawing a pretty long bow in the matter of the unemployed.

Resolved—That the Engineer lay off two or more sections of the road, and call for tenders for same.

Cr Jolly said he thanked the Council for nothing, as the vote was asked to supply a pressing and immediate necessity.

Cr Jolly moved: That plans and specifications be prepared, and tenders called, for the erection of a traffic bridge over the Clutha river, at a site finally to be fixed by the Engineer and the Committee appointed to report upon same.

Seconded by Cr Fraser.

After a deal of discussion, Cr Jolly said he did not wish the work to be taken out of its order, he merely required the vote so that the residents in the neighborhood might have a something to go upon in the matter of building a flour-mill in the district.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned till the following morning at 10.30.

On resuming,

The following votes asked for by the Engineer were granted:—

Clyde to Cromwell, £200.

Town of Clyde, £100.

Track, east side of the Hawea, £120.

Cromwell to Wanaka, £200.

Cromwell to Kirtleburn, £100.

Albert Town to head of Lake Wanaka, £300.

The Engineer reported that the offer of Mr M'Phail, to erect a light traffic bridge across the Lindis for the sum of £180, had been accepted.

The Council deprecated the course pursued in expending moneys without the consent of the Council, and hoped it would not be continued.

Resolved—That a wire rope and chair be erected across the Molynieux between Clyde and Cromwell, at the half-way house, cost not to exceed £1.20.

Accounts amounting to £187 16s 1d were passed for payment.

The Council then went into Committee, and on resuming reported that the following tenders be accepted:—No. 57—J. Lithgoe; No. 58—J. Perriam; No. 59—W. Howard.

Cr Jolly drew attention to the very great amount of inconvenience that arose to day laborers of the County through there being no system for payment of their wages immediately they are discharged. The Council came to no arrangement on the subject.

The Engineer reported and recommended that the bridge at Luggate Creek be repaired and extended, at a cost not exceeding £20.—Agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

GARDEN CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

Kitchen Garden.—Those who have had their vacant ground dug up roughly to the action of the weather in the early part of winter will now find it in good condition for cropping, from the ease with which it can be broken down and prepared for the sowing of seeds. Many of the principal crops of vegetables may be sown, such as onion, leek, carrot, beet, parsnip, cabbage and cauliflower. Sow peas, broad beans, lettuce, radish, spinach, herbs, parsley, &c. Plant early potatoes. Land up and stake early peas. Roots of carrot, parsnip, beet and cabbage, intended for seed, should now be set in sheltered places. Plant rhubarb, sea kale and asparagus; also the main crop of shalots. Keep the ground well stirred between the rows of advancing crops of cabbage, cauliflower, &c.

Fruit Garden.—Proceed with transplanting of fruit trees, bushes, raspberry canes and strawberry plants. Remove all suckers from the roots of fruit trees, and any pruning not yet done should be no longer delayed. Some half-decomposed manure spread over the roots of newly-planted fruit trees will prove beneficial. Plant hedge-rows of thorn quicks, sweetbriar and broom.

Flower Garden.—There are many late-flowering bulbs, such as lilies and gladioli, which may still be planted. Plant flower roots of all hardy things. Sow both annual and perennial flower seeds. Transplant shrubs, and secure by stakes those which may be in danger from wind. Plant edgings of box, thyme, roses, camomile, rosemary, London pride, &c.

Holloway's Pills.—*Easy Digestion.*—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and color. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

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NOTE

FOURPENCE each will be given by the undersigned for the SKINS of Rabbits destroyed on Mt. Pisa and Queensberry Runs upon delivery at the Homo Station.

I. LOUGHNAN.

4th July, 1879.

LAND ACT, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have made Application to the District Land Officer for the purchase of 2 acres of Land, bounded east by Albert Town, north by road Albert Town to Pembroke, south by Cardrona River, and west by line parallel with north line. The same will be dealt with on Friday, 1st August, at Cromwell.

HENRY NORMAN,

Per Chas. Colclough, Agent for Applicant.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK-MASTERS!!

COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER
IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
FOR TICKS, LICE, SCAB,
AND FOR ALL OTHER SHEEP-DIPPING PURPOSES.

This Dip has been in use upwards of 30 years, and has never been equalled by any other; it is of uniform strength, requires no boiling or hot water, does not stain the wool, and is equally good as a Summer and Winter Dip. It is especially recommended as a certain cure for Scab, and is thoroughly adapted to all the requirements of Colonial Sheep-owners.

Testimonial from JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., WANGANUI, New Zealand.

To Mr W. COOPER, M.R.C.V.S.

"Four years ago a merchant in Wanganui, New Zealand, had eight cases of your Sheep Dipping Powder, which he asked me to buy. Not having used it before, I hesitated to try it on a large scale, so I took a few packets, and dissolved them according to your directions, and filled my Dipping Bath, which is about 5 ft. deep. I then selected some old Ewes for the experiment, caring but little whether I killed them or not. I made them jump into the bath, and those that did not go over the head in the liquid were pushed under by a man with a stick. I allowed them to remain in the dip about the time you prescribe, and then let them walk out, which, by the construction of our bath, they were enabled to do. They stood on the dripping board until dry, and were then turned out to grass, and not one of them was injured in the least. This experiment proved to me that your Dipping Powder could be used with safety on a large scale, so I purchased the eight cases of Powder already referred to, and dipped my whole flock, numbering 10,000 sheep, in the same way, and did not lose one. I dipped for Lice, which had been very bad in my flock for years; and I have now got entirely clear of them through the use of your Powder. I still dip every year, as I think your preparation fosters the growth of Wool. I have not seen your Dip tried for Scab, but have been told by my neighbors that it is as good for Scab as it is for Lice."

"After the effectual care of my flock, the demand for your Powder became great, and orders were sent to Melbourne and other places where it could be got, and the merchant before spoken of got shipments from England, as you must be quite aware."

"I have dipped over 50,000 sheep with it, and never lost, but that one was seen licking its tail just after it left the bath. I have no difficulty in dipping 1000 to 1200 in the day of eight hours with three men. I consider that with ordinary care your Dipping Powder is as safe on a large scale in the Colonies as it is with the small flocks in England. The chief point to mind is that the sheep are quite dry before they are turned out to grass."

PREPARED ONLY BY

WILLIAM COOPER,

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons,

CHEMICAL WORKS, BERKHAMSTED, ENGLAND.

Sold in Packets (with plain directions) sufficient on an average for Twenty Sheep.

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Messrs FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Wellington.

Messrs KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO., Dunedin, Auckland and Christchurch.

Messrs DRUMMOND & ALEXANDER, Wanganui.

Messrs BARRAUD & SON, Chemists, Wellington.

COOPER'S PAMPHLET ON

SCAB IN SHEEP, AND HOW TO CURE IT.

May be had post free from any of the above-named Agents.



COACH TO LAKE WANAKA.

KIDD'S MAIL COACH

Leaves Goodger's Hotel, Cromwell,

FOR LAKE WANAKA

Every

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning the following day.

Booking Office for Passengers and Parcels:

GOODGER'S HOTEL, CROMWELL.

C O B B & C O 'S

TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES

Leave Cromwell for Dunedin every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at the usual hour; and leave Cromwell for Queenstown every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Dunedin Booking Office for Parcels:

P A R C E L B O O K I N G O F F I C E

Railway Department, Dunedin.

H. CRAIG & CO.,

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NEW ZEALAND STAMP DUTIES.

Affidavits or Declaration £0 2 6
Agreements where the value is of £20 or upwards 0 1 0
Ditto, deed, 10s, counterpart 0 2 6
Annual License, Joint Stock Company, on every £100 of nominal capital 0 1 0

Appointments of power over property 0 10 0
Bill of Exchange, on demand 0 0 6
Ditto ditto, inland, not on demand, for every £50 or part thereof 0 1 0

Bill of Lading, or receipt, or copy 0 1 0
Certificate of Incorporation 5 0 0
Cheque or Draft for any sum 0 0 1

Conveyance, for every £50, or part thereof 0 5 0
Deed of Settlement, for every £100, or part thereof 0 5 0
Deeds not otherwise charged 0 10 0

Lease, without premium, for every £50 or part thereof annual rent 0 2 0
Ditto, premium, with or without rent, or with premium and annual rent of £20 or more, same rate as Conveyances, on the premium and rent; Counterpart of Lease 0 2 6

Policy of Insurance, Marine, for every £100, or part thereof 0 1 0
Ditto, not exceeding six months, for every £100, 1s; twelve months 0 2 0
Power of Attorney 0 10 0
Promissory Notes on demand 0 0 1

Ditto, other than to bearer, on demand, not exceeding £25, 6d; not exceeding £50, 1s; and for every additional £50, or part 0 1 0
Receipt for £2 or upwards 0 0 1

Transfer of Shares, where purchase money does not exceed £20, 1s; £50, 2s 6d; £100, 5s; exceeding £100, for every £50 or part thereof 0 2 6

Transfer of Station or Run (except as a mortgage), for every £100 of value 0 10 0

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.

INLAND.

The rate for Inland Telegrams of ten words is 1s, and 1d extra for every additional word. On Sundays these rates are doubled. No charge for addresses and signature up to ten words—1d each beyond that number.

FOREIGN.

The following are the Rates for Telegrams for twenty words or less (including Melbourne or Sydney rates) via Port Darwin and the Java Cable:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Austria	9 5 6	London	9 8 6
Belgium and Hol- land	9 5 0	Portugal	9 9 0
Denmark	9 5 6	Russia	9 6 0
France	9 5 6	Spain	9 8 0
Germany	9 5 6	Sweden	9 5 6
Great Britain	9 9 6	Switzerland	9 4 6
Italy	9 2 6	Turkey	9 6 0

Via Sydney the rates are 3s more throughout.

Telegraph Offices are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 10 to 10.30 a.m. and 5 to 5.30 p.m. on Sundays.

NEW ZEALAND CABLE.

(In addition to New Zealand charges.) Telegrams for Sydney only.—First ten words, 8s; each additional word, 9d.

All other stations in New South Wales.—First ten words, 8s 6d; each additional word, 10d.

All stations in Victoria.—First ten words, 9s 6d; each additional word, 10d.

All stations in South Australia, exclusive of overland line tariff.—Same as Victoria.

All stations in Tasmania.—First ten words, 13s 6d; 1s per word for Australian and New Zealand Cable, and 2s for every additional five words or fraction of five words for Tasmanian Cable.

Messages for London and places in Europe (a word rate).—Ten shillings and sixpence per word; to which must be added Australian Cable and Australian charges.—First ten words or fraction, 9s 6d, and every word after ten, 11d per word.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The following are the Regulations for the above banks:—

1. Interest at the rate of 4 to 4½ per cent per annum is given on £200 and under; at the rate of 3 to 4 per cent per annum on sums under £500; and in the same proportion for any shorter time on every complete £ deposited, provided that no interest be allowed on more than £500.

2. Depositors in the Post-office Savings Banks have direct Government security for the prompt repayment of their money.

3. A Depositor in any one of the Post-office Banks may continue his deposit in any other of such Banks, and can withdraw his money at that Post-office Bank which is most convenient to him.

4. The strictest secrecy is observed with respect to the Names of the Depositors in Post-office Banks, and the amounts of their deposits.

5. Money may be deposited by or on behalf of minors. Depositors over seven years of age are treated as persons of full age, but minors under seven years of age cannot withdraw their deposits until they have reached the age of seven.

6. Applications to the Chief Offices in each Province on the business of Post-office Savings Banks, and the replies sent thereto are free from charge or postage.

Miscellaneous.

DUNSTAN BREWERY

COLONIAL WINE AND CORDIAL

MANUFACTORY,

MONTE CHRISTO, CLYDE.

J. D. FERAUD

Takes the present opportunity of informing the residents of the Northern Goldfields and the general public that his factory being replete with every convenience, he is now turning out an article not to be equalled. Mr Feraud has succeeded in producing

AROMATIC TONIC BITTER WINES, which are not only agreeable beverages, but also have excellent medicinal qualities. The following is Professor Black's report:—

"University, Dunedin, Otago, N.Z.

"Laboratory.

"Class—Beverages.

"November 5, 1875.

"I have examined for Mr J. D. Feraud, of Monte Christo, Clyde, Otago, two samples of Aromatic Tonic Bitters, with the following result:—No. 827 is a sherry colored, and No. 828 is a port wine red colored liquid; they are both perfectly transparent, showing the purity of the water and other substances employed in their manufacture.

"These two beverages have a slight acid chemical reaction, and possess an agreeable cool bitter taste, blended with a sensation of sweetness, arising from the saccharine matter of the fruit of which they are the fermented extract.

"I have also examined the aromatic and other flavoring substances used by Mr Feraud in their manufacture, and from the proportions in which they are blended with the fruit wine, they must be pronounced perfectly safe, and free from anything like deleterious properties.

"I consider these wines, therefore, an agreeable and perfectly safe beverage, and when diluted with three or four times their bulk of water, they will make a good cooling summer drink.

"JAMES G. BLACK,

"Provincial Analyst."

C O L O N I A L W I N E S, C O R D I A L S, a n d S Y R U P S,

Either in bulk or bottle.

Orders from any part of the Province punctually attended to.

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FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST, Vendor of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Proprietary Medicines.

Fancy Goods, Stationery, Account and School Books, &c.

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Prescriptions carefully prepared.

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Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

H O L L O W A Y ' S P I L L S.

Impurity of the Blood.—Entebed Existence.

This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overcomes the foundation of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstruction or congestion of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, particularly to those of feeble constitutions.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these pills are famous it is their purifying

properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, removing dangerous congestions, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Nervous Debility.

Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous, may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action should be taken. These renowned Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits and expelling poison from the body.

Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

THE PROPOSED REPRESENTATION BILL.

The Bill provides that after the dissolution of the present Parliament the House shall consist of—members, and each House is to last three years from the date of the return of the first writ, unless previously dissolved. A Board is appointed, to consist of the Speaker and Chairman of Committees, the Controller and Auditor-General, and the Registrar-General, and is to be called the Representation Board, three to be a quorum. Within three months after the end of the present Parliament, and within three months after the taking of every subsequent census, the Board is to divide the Colony into the same number of electoral districts by the number of members to be elected, so that as far as practicable only one member shall be elected for each district. In the exercise of its functions the Board is to be guided by the following rules:—

- (1.) Electoral districts shall be of two classes—country districts and town districts.
- (2.) Every borough having a population of over 6,500 souls shall either form one town district or be divided into two or more town districts. Where the population of a borough is less than 6,500 souls, it may be included in a country district, or with one or more contiguous boroughs.
- (3.) The remainder of the population of the Colony shall be divided into country districts.
- (4.) The total number of members to be elected for country districts shall bear to the aggregate population of such districts a proportion exceeding by as nearly as possible 25 per cent., the proportion borne by the total number of members to be elected for town districts to the aggregate population of the town districts.
- (5.) The Board shall divide the aggregate population of the country districts by the total number of members to be elected for such districts, and the result so obtained shall be called “the normal number for country districts.”
- (6.) It shall similarly divide the aggregate population of the town districts by the total number of members to be elected for such districts, and the result so obtained shall be called “the normal number for town districts.”
- (7.) The division of the Colony into electoral districts shall be effected in such manner that each country district shall contain a population as nearly as possible equal to the normal number for country districts, and that each town district shall contain a population as nearly as possible equal to the normal number for town districts.
- (8.) The Board may carry out the division of the Colony into districts in such manner as it thinks fit, having regard to the provisions of this Act; and the division into districts made by it shall be final.
- (9.) The census list taken before the Board makes such division shall be sufficient evidence as to the population of the Colony or a district; but the Board may take such other evidence as it thinks reliable. The Board is to report to the Governor, and he is to gazette its decisions. Provision is made for the formation of new electoral rolls. The Maoris' representation is not effected by the Bill. If necessary, the Governor reserves power to summon a new Parliament without reference to the provisions of this Bill, in which case the operation of it is postponed till the expiry of the new Parliament.

WONDERFUL BIRTHS.

We propose to give here a notice of some of the most remarkable instances of numerous births which from time to time have been chronicled. It will appear almost incredible that so many as 20 children should have sprung from one mother, but among the cases enumerated here will be found some very much more remarkable in point of number. There is a singular instance of numerous births to be found in the “English Causes Célèbres,” where Colonel James Turner, in his defence, speaking of his wife, says, “She sat down being somewhat fat and weary, poor heart! I had 27 children by her, 15 sons and 12 daughters.” Some remarkable instances of this have been chronicled at different times in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In the year 1736 we find a notice of the birth of the 35th by one husband of a woman in Vere Street. In 1743 is recorded the death of Agnes Milbourne, aged 106, who had been the mother of 30 children. In 1738, we are told of a “Mr Thomas Rogers, a change-broker, who had by his wife twenty-nine children, born and christened.” On July 31st 1781, it is mentioned that a man and

woman at Kirton-le-moor, in Cumberland, together with their 30 children, the youngest of whom was between two and three years old, walked to church to the christening of their 31st child. In the *Collectanea Topographica* is noticed the case of Thomas Greenhill, surgeon to the Duke of Norfolk, 1698, who petitioned the Earl Marshal, “that in consideration of your petitioner being the 7th son and 39th child of one father and mother, your grace would be pleased to signalise it by some particular remark or augmentation in his coat of arms, to transmit to posterity so uncommon a thing.” It may be observed that the confirmation of the arms contains no reference. A still more wonderful instance is given in the same work, of a weaver in Scotland, who had by one woman 62 children, of whom four daughters and 46 sons lived to grow up. This account is given on the authority of several credible witnesses. In each of these cases it will be observed that the children were all born of the same parents. Two other cases are recorded slightly different: one of a man who had 87 children by two wives, of which 69 were by the first, 18 by the second; another who had 72 children by two wives, one of whom was the mother of 32 children. Perhaps still more wonderful are cases on record of the number of children which have been born at a single birth. It is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1798, that in the commune of Verchoq, department of Pas-de-Calais, the wife of Pierre Francois Duisian had six children at a birth, three boys and three girls; they were all born alive, but died soon after. Dinora Salviati, wife of Boreolonic Frescobaldi, a member of an old Florentine house, gave birth to 52 children in all, of which never less than three were born at a time. In Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire* we find an account of an inscription at Wishford Magna, to Thos. Bonham and Edith his wife, who died in the years 1473 and 1469 respectively. Mrs Bonham had two children at one birth the first time, and after an interval of seven years had as many as seven children at once. There is a tradition, which is recorded in the parish register, that all the seven children were brought together to the font of the church and baptised.—*World of Wonders*.

A POSTAL CARD.

There were some mad men in a certain Kentucky Post-office a few days ago. A postal card was dropped into the letter-box addressed to the “Rev. John Penobscot, —, —.” It was an ordinary card, and the postmaster was an ordinary postmaster. He took it up, glanced at the address, turned it over and read:—
—, —, May 2, 1879.—You, to whom this card is not addressed, and who, nevertheless, have the cheek to read it, are a contemptible unprincipled sneak, and a prying, pusillanimous coward.

GEORGE F. DUGAN.

The postmaster laid the card gently down and lounged to the other end of the house, softly whistling “Nancy Lee.” In due time the clerk came upon the card, perused it, and made the neighborhood hideous with the howls of his pet dog, which he kicked in the ribs. How the card fared with the various route agents through whom it passed it is impossible to say, nor do we know whether it was read by the woman who is post-mistress of the office where the Rev. John Penobscot is supposed to get his mail; but the report is that on the day it reached there she smashed a bottle of ink on her husband's head, spanked the children all round, and chewed up 95 cents worth of wax. We cannot be too careful never to write on postal cards anything in the least calculated to wound the sensitive delicacy of the Post-office people's feelings.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

PAINFUL POETRY.

And must I lose you, then,
To whom I've given such care?
Grown false to me and hollow,
You whom I deemed so fair.

Yes! part we must for ever;
For, while you here remain,
You wring my soul with torture,
You flood my life with pain.

How could I know such fairness
But hid a heart decayed,
Or guess the care I gave you
Would be like this repaid?

Alas! I deemed you perfect
One year ago to-day;
But now, in rage and anguish,
I wish you worlds away.

Won't someone bring the dentist?
His strong forceps bring
Full quick. This aching tooth—
The horrid, hateful thing!

ROBERT BURNS.

There is not much new to be told about the life of Scotland's greatest poet, but as no collection of the lives of English men of letters would be complete without a biography of Burns, it is gratifying that the work has been confided to a gentleman who would do the subject justice as far as the limits of space allowed him. Principal Sharp, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, has made a charming study of Burns and his poetry, taking us with him through the poet's youth in Ayrshire, his first winter in Edinburgh, his border and highland tours, his second winter in Edinburgh, his life at Ellistown, his migration to Dumfries, and his closing year, concluding with a dissertation on his character, poems, and songs. There was so much of sturdy independence and gentle human frailty, so much of tenderness and geniality, so much of melancholy and hilarity, so much love and laughter intermixed in the man that his verses are merely the varying moods of his nature set down in rhyme. This is why the poetry of Burns draws us so warmly to Burns himself. A man of the people, he felt the inequalities of the social estate, with a keenness which the common people seldom feel. He speaks boldly what they are unable to formulate in words, what is in them so inchoately that they barely recognise its presence.

Rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

He hated cant and had pity “e'en for the De'il.” A book then, that gives us glimpses of this poet at work is worth reading, if only to see him weaving the imitable fun of “Tam o'Shanter.”

The poem was the work of one day, of which Mrs Burns retained a vivid recollection. Her husband had spent most of the day by the river side, and in the afternoon she joined him with her two children. He was busily engaged crooning to himself, and Mrs Burns, perceiving that her presence was an interruption, loitered behind with her little ones among the broom. Her attention was presently attracted by the strange and wild gesticulations of the bard, who was now seen at some distance, agonised with an ungovernable excess of joy. He was reciting very loud and with tears rolling down his cheeks.

Now, Tam! O Tam! had thae been queans, A' plump and strappin' in their teans.

“I wish ye had seen him,” said his wife “he was in such ecstasy that the tears were happening down his cheeks.”

A different picture is that of the poet riding in a storm, between Gatehouse and Kenmure, composing “Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,” a song, says Carlyle, that “should be sung with the throat of a whirlwind.” But the best they could do for Burns was to make him a gauger. No wonder, when somebody pledged the health of Pitt, Robert Burns craved a bumper “for a better man—George Washington.”

WALTZING AGAINST TIME.

About a year ago there was a waltzing match inaugurated in New York between Professor Cartier and a well-known French professor of dancing. There was considerable interest taken in the match, as it differed somewhat from the ordinary tests of endurance. The French professor retired after spinning round for eleven hours, but Cartier continued for an hour longer and achieved the name of having waltzed for the longest time on record. A week ago Professor Julian Carpenter and a number of friends were present at the walking match in Concert Hall. Here it occurred to Professor Carpenter to start a waltzing match to exceed Cartier's time. Yesterday was named as the time, and accordingly he began at 10 o'clock in his dancing academy, at Thirteenth and Chestnut, and announced that he would waltz for 13 hours without a moment's rest. This he accomplished. At noon dinner was served to him while dancing. He cut the meat while dancing, drank a bottle of porter while dancing, and continued his meal without cessation. Supper was served in the same manner. When in the evening at 11 o'clock it was announced that the 13 hours were just finished the dancing-master continued waltzing for a couple of minutes, and then attempted to stop. His legs refused to obey his will, and continued forming the waltzing step despite of all the Professor's exertions. Two men seized him and brought him to the centre of the room. He then seemed weak, though immediately before he was very lively. After the applause had ceased, the Professor said: “I was determined to beat Cartier, and I have done it.” Then he was brought into an outer

room. The waltz steps used were the Glide and Berlin. Occasionally he rested himself by taking a partner, sometimes a lady, and at other times a gentleman. There was a large audience in the academy.

“LEFT IN A HANSOM.”

Few people have any idea of the quantity of valuable property daily left by careless travellers in the cabs and busses which ply for hire along the streets of what country cousins with a turn for contradiction call the “Little Village.” Fewer still, perhaps, could be brought suddenly to acknowledge that much-maligned cabby is after all not such a bad sort of a fellow, and that he is constantly taking to the Lost Property Department in Scotland Yards “lefts behind” varying in worth from £7,000 to 7d. Yet such is the fact, as a visit to that skilfully-managed department, and a chat with Inspector Parker, who is in charge, will enable anyone to ascertain for himself.

The records of the Lost Property Department are interesting as a series of romances. They touch both the edges of high and low life, and are as frequently connected with a title as not. One day a young Brazilian hearty elopes with his sweetheart and comes to London. They have no money. He takes her jewels, value £1,000, to go and do—well, we will not inquire too curiously what. Of course he takes a cab, but “the sweet intoxication of love” is upon him, for he carelessly gets out and leaves the precious valuables behind him. But Jehu is honest, and drives the jewels to a police station. Then they are despatched to the Lost Property Office, and in due course delivered up to their anxious owners. Cabby received a douceur of £50. In another case a dainty darling of the footlights was being driven home “with a friend”—we will not mention whom, although we could—when she left a valuable set of diamonds behind her. Here again cabby was honest, and the beauty of the green room received her gems intact. In another case two gentlemen—it must be supposed they had been out to supper—quarrelled over a pearl necklace, valued at a trifling £1,000. Neither, in their anger, would touch the necklace, so it was, by common consent, pitched into the cab they had just vacated. Cabby, in perplexity, drove the embarrassing trinket off to the police station, and a compulsory £50 paid him next day by one of the gentlemen was an example of the old proverb, that “Joyful nights make sorrowful mornings.” One day a wealthy member of the wealthiest mercantile syndicate in the world chartered a cab and dropped a £500 bank-note on the straw at the bottom. Cabby here got £25. Last year a careless traveller left a parcel of jewels and watches worth about £600 in a cab. In this case the plunder could easily have been made away with, but Cabby, who is still driving, and whose number is 3661, took them to the Lost Property Department, and was suitably rewarded. Cabman 11,499 was equally honest. Finding 476 American gold eagles in his vehicle, he successfully resisted what may have been a strong temptation to appropriate so rich a prize, and received £25 as an acknowledgment for his honesty. Within the last nine months a cabman, whose fare had been a lady well known in the gayest court of Europe, found a tiara of pearls worth several thousand pounds in his cab, and restored them through Inspector Parker to their owner. Another cabman, No. 3512, made a haul of £3500 in notes and £4000 in bonds. He received £100 as an acknowledgement of his honesty. These records, most of which relate to incidents which happened within the last two or three years, and several of them in the last 12 months, could be indefinitely extended, but enough have been quoted to show what an immense mass of property passes through the hands of the Lost Property Department, and how much more honest Cabby is than his many detractors would give him credit for. Besides Inspector Parker there are only four other officials in this department of Scotland-yard, an economy in management which reflects considerable credit upon the judicious organisation of the Chief Commissioner of Police. The annual value of the “lefts behind” may be summarised as follows:—Umbrellas, £4000; bags and shawls, £5000; other articles, £5000; making a total of about £14,000 for the 12 months.—*Bell's Life*.

During the last five months upwards of a million and a half of sovereigns have been coined in the Melbourne Mint.

SUEZ MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, June 6.

Another murder is reported from St. Petersburg. Lured to a village in the neighbourhood, Count Koskull, a friend of the Emperor, was cut to pieces. As the watch and purse were found on the corpse, the deed is attributed to the revolutionary conspiracy.

One incident of this festive season was the presentation of a testimonial of £6000 to Mr Spurgeon, which was given back by him to various objects. The occasion to outsiders was chiefly interesting for the distinctness with which it brought out the fact that since the commencement of his London career Mr Spurgeon has given back every farthing he has received from his congregation.

The centenary of the birthday of the poet Thomas Moore was celebrated as a literary festival in Dublin, where nearly 5000 persons gathered in the old Exhibition building. Lord O'Hagan gave a eulogistic address; Denis F. McCarthy wrote an ode for the occasion, which was duly read by one of the cathedral clergy; and a concert of music and songs suitable to the day followed.

Among personal notes must be mentioned the death of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, head of the famous house, and himself a financier, to whom half the Governments of Europe have been indebted for distinguished services. He will also be remembered for the part which he took in securing the political emancipation of the Jews as member for the City of London.

Mr Hy. Bessemer has received the honor of knighthood in recognition of his services in the manufacture of malleable iron and steel.

Gordon Pasha has resigned his commission in the service of the Khedive. The work he has accomplished in Africa, as well as in China, marks him out as one of the ablest men of his time.

Senor Serpa Pinto, whose journey across Africa occupied 20 months, out of 400 followers brought only eight with him to Durban. The disposition of the natives on the route was generally friendly, and the country traversed appeared to be rich in resources. A new stream was discovered, named the Coando, which is reported to be navigable for 600 miles. It is that which the late Dr Livingstone wrongly named the Chobes. Seventy-two cataracts were found on the Upper Zambesi; and in a locality called Kangaly, Senor Pinto drank of the waters of four different rivers—one falling into the Indian Ocean, two into the Atlantic, and one being lost in the Kalaari Desert.

The proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Australia during the Melbourne Exhibition is constantly spoken of, but nothing definite is known about it. Probably the official intimation received from your Government will lead to some formal intimation on the subject. A day or two back it was reported at Portsmouth that the Serapis Indian troop ship, or the Inconstant, one of the largest and smartest of our iron frigates, was being prepared for sea to take the Prince of Wales to Australia. The dockyard authorities had no information about it, however. The general impression as regards the Prince's going to Australia is that, if he does go, he will leave England in October, 1880, after the grouse and partridge shooting is over, and will return so as to be in London by Easter, 1881. A report has been current during the last few days that, if Prince Leopold's health permits it, he might visit Australia ere the close of the Sydney Exhibition.

The Bacchante frigate, which is to be commissioned to take the two sons of the Prince of Wales, who have been studying on board the Britannia training-ship, on a 12-months' cruise, to embrace as much of the Old and New Worlds as can be seen in that time, will leave England at the end of July.

The magnitude of the Cashmere famine cannot be exaggerated, and the sufferings of the population are frightful. Whole towns and villages have been depopulated, and cholera is now assisting with its terrible ravages. The Punjab Government is doing its utmost to assist the Maharajah in adopting measures of relief.

The Princess Charlotte of Saxe Meiningen, the daughter of the Imperial Princess of Germany, and the granddaughter of Queen Victoria, has given birth to a daughter.

Sir Bevys, the winner of the Derby, belongs to Mr Leopold Rothschild, and was ridden by the jockey Fordham, who had never before won a Derby. 28 horses started.

The eruption of Mount Etna at the present time is of greater magnitude than any former one for many years past. During the last 10 days several new craters have been thrown up, and a broad stream of lava, 10 or 12 miles in length, has completely overwhelmed several villages on the slopes of the mountain. No loss of life has fortunately occurred, but there has been an immense destruction of property, especially to the woods, vineyards and crops. The eruption has been accompanied by some volcanic disturbance of Mount Vesuvius.

At Lymbinsk, Samara, and Rostoff, panics have been created owing to notices which have been posted up announcing that those towns were to be destroyed by fire. The patrols have been reinforced, and at night persons passing through the streets are questioned as to their destination, and are requested to walk in the middle of the road.

Lord A. Loftus, the new Governor of New South Wales, leaves Liverpool for New York to-morrow, the 7th inst., in the s.s. *Bothnia*, of the Cunard line. He will be accompanied by his sons, Henry J. Loftus (private secretary), Lieut. Augustus P. Loftus (aid-de-

camp), and Mr Montague Loftus in his private capacity. Lord A. Loftus expects to arrive at San Francisco to meet the steamer leaving that port on the 7th July, by which he may be expected to arrive at Sydney.

Mr Robinson, the special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, supplies an interesting account of the death of the Prince Imperial. The reconnoitring party consisted of the Prince, Lieutenant Carey, six troopers, and one Kaffir. On reaching a deserted kraal on the banks of the river Mobaazani, the Prince gave orders to off-saddle. Between the kraal and the river there was a luxuriant growth of tambooke grass 6 ft high. The party turned their horses into the grass and sent the Kaffir to the river for water to make some coffee with. The Kaffir observing Zulu traces, returned and reported it. The horses were recovered, and the Prince gave the order to mount, but he had scarcely spoken when a volley from 40 rifles was fired by a body of Zulus concealed in the long grass. Some horses broke away, and one trooper was killed. The Prince's charger, frightened by the firing, plunged so that he in vain endeavored to mount. One by one the troopers galloped past, Private Lacey, crying as he dashed by, lying across his saddle, *Depechez-vous s'il vous plaît, Monsieur*. The Prince made no reply, and in another minute was alone. The Zulus bursting from the covert, yelling and firing, terrified the charger. The Prince made a desperate effort to leap into the saddle, by help of the holster, but fell, the horse treading upon him and then escaping. The Prince regained his feet and ran after the troopers, Lacey turned in his saddle and saw a dozen Zulus, assegais in hand, a few feet from the Prince, but no one saw the awful end.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At Feilding the other day, a defendant being fined £1 and 7s costs, and anxious to play a joke on the Clerk of the Court, handed that functionary 27 shilling stamps in payment thereof. The Clerk, however, took the matter very quietly, and proceeded to wet the gum, not, as was expected, with his tongue, but with a brush. Then he turned the tables by informing the defendant that he would have to initial the whole of the stamps; and the gentleman in question set himself down to the laborious task with an expression of countenance which can be better imagined than described, he having an important appointment to meet about that time.

The Chinese have already established a tobacco manufactory in Victoria; they have made considerable progress in cabinet-making; and have also started in the shoe-making business.

A "Normanby Settler," writing to the *Wanganui Chronicle*, states that the natives are kept fully posted up in all the intended movements of troops. The medium of information is a pakeha-Maori. He is known as the Maori spy. He is in the employ of the Government, and has been on a drunken spree for about a week.

Innocent females astonish traders occasionally. The other afternoon one went to a bootmaker and bought a pair of shoes. The shopman was in the act of sprinkling some French chalk powder inside, so they might slip on easily. She glanced furtively at him and remarked, "I know what you are doing." He smiled acquiescence. She slid towards the door, and said in tones that startled the nerves of the assistant, "You can't chloroform me, mister, I was fooled before, and I'm blamed if I do again." And she left without her shoes.

The Scotch papers report the death of Mr John Fraser, who was a political agitator and journalist 60 years ago, and suffered imprisonment during the Reform struggle early in the century for circulating "treasonable documents." Mr Fraser brought out the *True Scotsman*, in which he advocated universal suffrage and total abstinence, when such advocacy was esteemed the mark of a madman. At one time his newspaper speculation brought him into trouble, and his family, as vocalists and instrumentalists, became known all over Scotland and the United States as "The Fraser Family." For many years Mr Fraser had resided at Newfield, near Paisley, and to the last practised and preached temperance principles, which doctrines he advocated in his youth. Deceased was 85 years of age.

In the United States (says the *Evangelist*), Ward Beecher and De Witt Talmage are making on an average about £6,500 a year by preaching and lecturing. The former has already a fortune of £200,000. The question is being asked, "What will he do with it?" What a different style of man is that grand man of God, Spurgeon, who, in spite of the tens of thousands of pounds that have passed through his hands, is as poor now as when a mere boy in a round jacket, he walked from Cambridge to Waterbeach, to begin his marvellous career by preaching in the little chapel there.

A number of children were making a good deal of noise, and their mother, after rebuking them several times, at last said, "If I have to speak to you again, I shall punish some of you!" At this the youngest child rolled off the sofa, and after gravely reflecting a while, remarked, "Then, mama, I'd advise you not to speak."

"Sonny," remarked a mother to her young Hopeful, "if boys were half as patient in their attention to their studies as they are in learning how to skate on rollers, they would be perfect angels." "That's so, mama," said the boy, "but then they wouldn't have near so much fun."

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

[By A SWAGMAN, ALBERT TOWN.]

Can you inform me, Mr Editor, if the truck system is abolished in the provincial districts of Canterbury and Otago? Travel any of the new made tracks in Westland and you will see Government notices tacked on trees and other places to warn contractors and business men from dealing in such a commodity under a penalty of £50. Now, there are queer rumors afloat in this locality, and I lift my poor pen in the humble endeavor to right the wrongs and uphold the just cause of my fellow-laborers. I have no respect for persons; from the mighty monarch down to a swagman, we are all the same—all mortal, and want something to eat when hungry. It is a queer thing, Mr Editor, to ask you to publish suppositions; but for the present I really must suppose the greater part of this article. The intelligent public can suppose for themselves, and perhaps it will not need a vast amount of mental ability to unravel the skein. Local works have been going on all around this locality in the winter season for some years back, and the money to pay for these works is derived from the local rates and taxes. Now suppose for instance that I am a man of influence—it does not matter what business I profess—and an employer of labor. It's winter time and the days are too short to keep my men with profit to myself. There is road work going to commence in the locality, so I use my influence with the managers to get my men employed. I can get them when the days are longer. This smacks of favoritism, and has a taint of the truck system about it. I have seen men in charge of works in my time that would do anything this way, to curry the favor of what they term a "big bug." It does not matter whether these men are accustomed to the kind of work or not, that is not taken into consideration; yet, though they may be first-class men, to the man with the swag on his back, the cry is, "no," so he passes on. My Editor, I want you and the public to understand that I am not personal, neither do I make any allusions whatever. I am only supposing; and now I am going to suppose a little louder. For instance, I am a publican or a storekeeper and an employer of labor. Being a man of influence, and very popular among the upper ten thousand, I have a loud voice in the matter of works going on in and around the locality in which I reside, and perhaps I have been elected a county councillor by a majority of the ratepayers. [Hold on, Mr Editor, till I shift my chair a little farther from the fire: I am getting rather warm.] Well, as I am a cute business man, I take care that the men that are in my debt get employment. I receive the vouchers, so that I am paid, and any surplus moneys that may remain I advise the men to leave with me for what they may require in the future. For what does a common laborer know about capital and interest. There are rumors afloat that a man worked many months on tracks in this locality, and did not receive any money. I think it must be some fiction; and it is also said these men get employment to the exclusion of all others, who perhaps are equally as good and quite as worthy, although strangers. I have tried several times during the last two years to get a share of the work on these tracks, and the answer is, "No." I am idle half the year in consequence, and the poor unfortunate swagman is discarded altogether. Give these men a chance; they are not all loafers and drunkards who carry swags. I tell you unforeseen circumstances, sheer necessity, or overwhelming misfortunes have elevated the swag upon the shoulders of many upright honest, aye and even noble-minded men. So let there be no favors shown; let us all have a share of what is going, for we have months to feed. If these things are true, what has become of the glorious freedom, the boasted rights and liberties of British subjects, for it is a boast that fair play is an Englishman's birthright. If a swagman has a right to have an opinion of his own, I candidly say that I think the greater part of our vaunted rights and liberties is all a delusion and built on a crumbling foundation. Should I again have occasion to write on this matter I shall not suppose, but expose all concerned in such unfair proceedings.

NEW MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

When Frank Pierce was President, Jeff Davis, the Secretary of War, issued a general invitation to officers of the army who were skilled draughtsmen to send in suggestions for the new uniforms which it had been decided to adopt. One such invitation was sent to each officer. Lieutenant Derby was very ready with his pen—a really ingenious artist. In reply he sent to the War Department a new design for a new uniform—or rather a peculiar addition to the old uniform—the amendment consisting merely of a ring attached to the seat of the trousers of each private soldier. Each officer was to carry, instead of a sword, a long pole, with a hook in the end like a shepherd's crook. The pole and the ring enabled officers to keep the privates from running away in battle. Fugitives could easily be caught by it and brought back. Stragglers could be kept in line. Moreover, the ring would be very useful in the cavalry service to fasten soldiers to the saddle to prevent them from falling off; and in the artillery service the rings were to be used for draught purposes in the absence of mules.

These specifications were accompanied by the most grotesque pictures respecting officers hauling back cowardly recruits by the

serviceable ring, cavalry securely fastened to the top of their steeds by the same device, and artillery men harnessed to cannons drawing them through narrow defiles, or up an activity inaccessible to mules, by cables attached to the posterior staples. On another sheet of Bristol-board was an illustration in gaudy colors of "Derby's Rotary Mule Howitzer," accompanied by the following description:—"Upon the back of a young and vigilant mule, strap a mountain howitzer, the muzzle pointing towards the tail. A similar piece of ordnance is fastened with iron bands under the animal's abdomen, the muzzle aimed between his fore legs to the front. There are four gunners to each piece, and a 'pursuader,' as he is called, whose business is to persuade the mule to stand firm, and not retreat, by stuffing him with oats after each discharge, with a tin sausage-stuffer. When Indians or other legitimate game appear in view, the mule is, by a crank movement on the tail, limbered to the front. It don't make any difference which way the mule faces (and here is where my patent comes in), one gun is always pointing to the front. At the command 'fire,' the top howitzer is discharged. The recoil throws the mule on his back, bringing the second gun into position. This is discharged, which suddenly brings the mule to his feet again, when the gunners swab out the mule's throat with hay and reload." The accompanying illustrations (in brown, red, blue and gold, and still on file in the War Department) represented the rotary mule in seven different attitudes, looking contented and happy all the time.

This was felt to be an outrageous audacity on the part of a subaltern. The clerks in the War Department laughed at the funny letter immoderately, but their superiors looked serious. Jefferson Davis, the head of the department, was terribly indignant, and he resolved to defend his wounded dignity. Charges and specifications were drawn up against Lieutenant Derby, and the officers actually named for his court-martial, when W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, a man of more sense and self poise, said to the irate secretary: "Now, see here, General Davis; don't do it. This Derby has undoubtedly a superfluous development of humor. But he is shrewd and ingenious, and really a fine draughtsman. He has valuable qualities. You can organise a court that will convict him, but you will be a butt of ridicule on account of it all your life. Better file the suggestions of the crook-and-ring and the lively rotary mule, and say nothing. And he did."

A PECULIAR PREDICAMENT.

It is a critical moment in the life and clothing of a man when he gets down on his knees to look under the sofa for a ball of zephyr that a lady friend has dropped. It is possible that he may be able to accomplish this and recover his perpendicular with nothing more serious than a very red face, and a general sense of having done something for which he should be sent from the room. But in nine cases out of ten he never fully recovers the good opinion of himself that he possessed before he undertook the recovery of that ball. It is always just beyond his reach, and in a moment of weakness he drops on his vest and commences to work himself under the sofa by a series of acrobatic feats that would have won him an encore on the stage. He is so intent on the recovery of the ball that he quite forgets his appearance until he is reminded by a suppressed titter from one of the ladies. Then he realises the situation and commences to back out. Of course his coat is worked up over his head, and as he feels a cold streak creep up his back he pronounces a benediction on the man who invented an open-back shirt. He is also painfully conscious that about two inches of red flannel drawers are visible between the tops of his boots and the bottom of his trousers. This has the effect of producing more internal profanity and still more violent struggles to back out, during which one suspender breaks and his collar button comes out. When he finally delivers himself and stands up in the middle of the room, you would not recognise in that red-faced, wild-eyed man, standing there holding his clothes together with one hand, and trying to smooth down his hair with the other, the smiling, genteel ladies' man, who stooped down to pick up that ball of zephyr a moment before.

SHOPPING ABILITY.

A woman will go on a shopping tour in quest of a score of dissimilar articles. The ribbon must be ten fingers and a half long and half a finger wide; the carpet must be like Mrs Spriggins' only that she wants hers brown where Mrs S's is green; the first knot in the string she carries in her pocket is the width of the window curtain; the second knot the length of Susie's skirt; the third knot, of the picture cord, and the whole string the distance around the centre table. Besides these she has buttons to buy, cotton to select, silk to match, and heaven knows not what; and she will come home at night without having made a single blunder, with a full satchel and an empty pocket-book, and express packages will be arriving for a week to come. But the strangest part of this strange, eventful story is, that she can also tell you off-hand the costumes of everybody she saw during her tour, either on the street or in any of the numerous shops visited. Can a man do this?

It is the easiest thing in the world for a man to commit suicide in Texas. He has only to call another man a liar.